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THE WEATHER—PARIS: Monday, variable cloudiness. Temp. 16-12 (61-54F). Tuesday, fair. LONDON: Monday, fair. Temp. 20-10 (68-50). Tuesday, variable. ROME: Monday, variable. Temp. 27-12 (81-54). NEW YORK: Monday, fair. Temp. 19-14 (66-57).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

Austria	12 S.	Lebanon	£ 2.00
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.
Denmark	3.50 D.Kr.	Morocco	2.50 Dr.
Eire	22 P.	Netherlands	1.50 Flor.
Finland	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	60 K.
France	2.50 F.	Norway	3 N.Kr.
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Portugal	15 Esc.
Great Britain	20 P.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Greece	18 Drs.	Sweden	2.50 S.Kr.
India	Rs. 7	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Iran	50 Rials	Turkey	T.L 8
Italy	400 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.35
Israel	I.£ 5.00	Yugoslavia	15 D.
Kenya	Shs 7		

Basque Official Slain in Spain By Separatists

By James M. Markham

MADRID, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The president of the provincial council the Basque province of Vizcaya and his two police bodyguards shot to death yesterday in Guernica, heightening a mood of rtainty that has settled over Spain.

The assassination of the 53-year-old Basque politician, August ona Barraneche, was denounced by major political parties as her attempt to destabilize the fledgling democratic institutions emerged from the June 15 parliamentary elections. A fourth person traveling in Mr. Uncena Barraneche's sedan, believed to be a family friend, was said to have been gravely wounded.

[Asserting that Spain is still ruled by a military dictatorship, the Basque separatist organization ETA today took responsibility for the slayings, United Press International reported.

[ETA also said that it "will continue to attack all the tools which the Spanish oligarchy uses for dominating the Basque region," UPI said. ETA stands for "Basque Homeland and Liberty" in the Basque language."]

The murders occurred a day after Mr. Uncena Barraneche had banned further demonstrations in Vizcaya in favor of autonomy for the four troubled Basque provinces, which were flashpoints of violence under Franco's dictatorship and have remained so in the two years since his death.

Amnesty Accord

On Friday, tens of thousands of Basque militants rallied in Bilbao, the largest city in Vizcaya, to demand autonomy for the prosperous northern region.

The assassinations came a day after Spain's main political parties, with the exception of the rightist Popular Alliance, had approved a draft amnesty bill for political prisoners. The bill, which had seemed assured of passage, would free the few remaining political prisoners in Spanish jails, permit the return of some remaining exiles and expunge the criminal records of those released.

But Friday night, after the accord on the amnesty draft was disclosed, the so-called "military branch" of ETA vowed that it would continue its "armed struggle" for independence of the region. ETA has become so badly splintered that it is impossible to know how many persons its "spokesmen" represent.

In a statement issued to a Bilbao radio station, the extremist "military branch" of the terrorist group said that even if the amnesty were satisfactory "our claims would not change since we started the struggle since Euzkadi was oppressed, and this continues, so nothing has changed. "Euzkadi" is the Basque-language name for the Basque region.

Premier Adolfo Suarez was meeting with the leaders of the main opposition parties to attempt to forge a "social pact" to halt the slide of the economy when the news of the Guernica killings reached him. The meeting, which could be of considerable importance to the future of Spain's newly implanted institutions, was temporarily adjourned.

Earlier yesterday, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia had greeted Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, who arrived in Madrid at the start of an eight-day state visit that symbolizes the new cordial relations between the two Spanish-speaking states that have been established since Franco's death.

New Complications

The murders yesterday seem certain to complicate the Basque situation, which has come into focus since the Suarez government and Catalan political figures reached agreement on a provisional autonomy statute for

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

...eavy Rains ...ke 15 Lives ... North Italy

...River Flooding ...red This Week

...RIN, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Torren...ains and flooding continued ...northern Italy today, wash...lway bridges, cutting roads ...knocking out electricity.

...icials said casualty figures ... the rain and flooding, ... began four days ago, were ...plete, but that at least 15 ...ns had lost their lives so ...n the continuing storm.

...e hardest hit area was the ... Valley near Genoa, where ...ls said factories and small ...esses were wiped out by the ... waters.

...icials also were worried ... potential flooding by the ... Po River, which runs ...gh some of Italy's richest ...land.

...y predicted that the Po, ...e waters are already above ...anger level and which has ...dy overflowed its banks at ...point, would reach a crest ... in the week.

...e police said that washed-...ridges and rock slides caused ...e rain and flooding had ... highway travel through ...western Italy extremely dif-...t.

...e Milan-Turin superhigh-...had only one lane in service ... Brandizzo because of a col-...d bridge over the Orco River, ...olice reported.

Highways Closed

...y said the Turin-Aosta su-...ghway was usable only as ...'s Chatillon and that light ...es could reach Aosta only ...e smaller state roadway.

...addition, the police said ...s of state highways in the ...tains between Turin and ... were closed because of ...ed bridges or rockslides.

...Campoligure, near Genoa, ...ls said 350 persons were left ...ss, 56 businesses destroyed ... hospital and school were ...d.

...men used a brief respite ... the rains today to clear ... debris from streets and ... floor offices and apart-... Mayor Renzo Rizzo said ...mage to Campoligure was ...rst in 300 years.

...lar flood damage was re-... at Rossiglione, a village ... three miles away.

...he north, the rains caused ...omo to flood into the main ...e square of Como, the ... time it has happened this ...dle ...n the city near the Swiss ...ntur...

...Stadials said electricity and ...dow...me services were cut off ...the areas of northwestern ...and that they would not be ...ed for at least a day.

..., 31...ter rains also fell on Rome, ...erm... and as far south as Sicily ...ed ... the day, but no flood dam... ... by...as reported in the southern ...Neh... ...n Fl... Wa... Old... ...lab... ...ru... ...b...



United Press International.

BEFORE LIFTOFF—Vladimir Kovalyonok (left) and Valery Ryumin during training for their space flight on Soyuz-25, which is set to rendezvous with Salyut space station.

2 Cosmonauts Aboard

Russia Sends Up Soyuz To Join Orbiting Lab

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The Soviet Union today sent a Soyuz spaceship with two cosmonauts aboard toward a rendezvous with an orbiting research station in a mission apparently aimed at celebrating the country's 60th anniversary next month.

Soyuz-25, atop a huge white rocket, lifted off the central Asian launch pad in Baikonur from which Sputnik-1 was launch 20 years ago, at 5:40 a.m. Moscow time, according to Tass. It was the first announced manned Soviet space mission since Feb. 25.

The announcement was not made until more than 2 1/2 hours after the launching. Later, Soviet television showed film of the launching. Tonight, the crew was reported feeling "very well" and the ship's systems were functioning "normally."

Tass said that the crew would carry out "joint experiments from the scientific station Salyut-6 which was launched on Sept. 29 this year," but did not say when they would maneuver into position. The crew began a rest period at 2 p.m. Moscow time and were scheduled to begin activity again just before midnight.

Today's flight is commanded by a 35-year-old air force lieutenant colonel, Vladimir Kovalenok, who like his 38-year-old flight engineer, Valery Ryumin, is on his first space flight. They are the 40th and 41st Soviet cosmonauts to go to space, and they brought with them a copuy of the new Soviet Constitution that was adopted last Friday.

As usual, no details on the experiments to be carried out were revealed. To link up with the 7 1/2-ton Salyut station, which is in an orbit 27 to 38 miles closer to earth than their own, they would have to use maneuvering rockets.

Both vehicles are orbiting at an inclination of 51.6 degrees from the equator, Tass said.

Since the beginning of the Salyut program in 1971, the Soviet program has carried out a number of missions in earth orbit similar to this. During the most recent, last February, the crew remained in space for 18 days.

Although there has been some cooperation between Soviet and U.S. space officials in recent years, Western diplomats here said tonight that they had not been informed in advance of the goals or the planned length of this mission.

They speculated that Lt. Col. Kovalenok and Mr. Ryumin may try to break the record of 84 days in space set by a U.S. Skylab crew in 1974. This would keep them in space for the 60th anniversary of the Russian Revolution on Nov. 7, the celebration of which began here weeks ago.

The last U.S. manned space mission was the joint Apollo-Soyuz flight in July, 1975. Further U.S. missions, on the space shuttle, are not expected before 1980.

Soviet television tonight showed color pictures of the two cosmonauts, wearing white space suits, arriving at the launch pad. Wreathed in vapors escaping from the launch rocket, they raised their hands to the Soviet cameras in salute, and, clutching a printed copy of the new Constitution, boarded the small Soyuz capsule where they sat side by side during the launch.

Televised pictures of them in those moments were also broadcast tonight. Both smiled and said everything was proceeding normally. By noon, Moscow time, they had made five revolutions around the earth.

Both crew members belong to the Soviet Communist party. Lt. Col. Kovalenok was born in a village near Minsk in 1942, Tass said, and was an air force pilot and paratroop instructor before becoming a cosmonaut in 1967.

Mr. Ryumin was born in the eastern part of the Soviet Union, in Komsomolisk-na-Amure in 1939, according to Tass, and is an engineer. He is said to have joined the space program in 1973.



Associated Press.

Soyuz-25 being launched yesterday at Baikonur, U.S.S.R.

FBI Report Tells of Anti-War Aid

Cuba Linked to U.S. Dissidents

By Nicholas M. Horrock

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Cuban espionage agents operating in the United States and Canada supplied limited aid to the Weather Underground, a militant anti-war organization, in the late 1960s and early 1970s, according to an FBI report that was classified as top-secret.

Some assistance was also provided by North Vietnam, the report says, but there was no evidence that the Soviet Union, China or Eastern European nations ever made active attempts to stir up U.S. dissidents.

The 400-page report, a copy of which has been obtained by The New York Times, was prepared in August, 1976, after the Department of Justice opened a criminal investigation into charges that FBI agents had committed burglaries and carried out illegal mail openings and wiretaps in their attempts to apprehend Weathermen fugitives.

The closely held report—only 10 copies were sent to the bureau director, Clarence Kelley—was aimed at establishing that members of the Weather Underground were operating as secret agents of a foreign power and were thus legitimate targets of counterintelligence measures.

The report disclosed, however, that Communist-bloc nations had given little tangible support to the U.S. anti-war movement. The report was based upon information from the CIA, several foreign intelligence services, a wide range of U.S. and foreign police agencies, electronic eavesdropping and reports of several confidential informers.

The following were some of the key points:

• Three years before militant memebrs of the Students for a Democratic Society split off to form the Weather Underground organization in 1970, North Vietnamese and Cuban officials were influencing radical anti-war strategy through foreign meetings. Many of these meetings were held

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Sirica, 73, to End Active Service; Will Choose Cases and Limit Work



AP.

Judge John Sirica

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (IHT).—Judge John Sirica, 73, who presided over the Watergate trials, will retire from active service in the U.S. District Court at the end of this month.

He will become a senior judge, with a limited workload and the power to choose the cases he wants. His salary will remain the same and so will his office staff.

The White House said Friday that Judge Sirica had sent President Carter a letter Tuesday on his decision, and adding: "For over 20 years now I have been privileged to serve as a judge of this great tribunal, and can only hope I have contributed to and measured up in some slight degree to the high responsibilities thus imposed." Carter responded in a letter that the judge had displayed "personal courage and wisdom" at a time of "the greatest challenge to our system of government." Judge Sirica waited to assume senior status until every Watergate matter pending in his court was cleared up. That last act occurred Tuesday when he heard the pleas for the early release of the three principal Watergate cover-up figures, H. R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman and John Mitchell. Judge Sirica ruled the same day, cutting the 2 1/2-yar to 8-year sentences he had originally ordered to 1-4 years.

On National Committee

U.S. Democrats Accept 4 Overseas Delegates

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (IHT).—The Democratic National Committee has voted to allow four members of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad to serve as voting delegates to the committee.

The action Friday, in which the party charter was amended, would give each of the delegates representing U.S. Democrats overseas a one-quarter vote.

Anthony Hyde, head of the Democratic party in Britain and chairman of the Democratic Party Committee Abroad, will serve as one of the delegates. Vice-Chairman Martha Hartman, head of the Belgian party, will serve as another.

The remaining two delegates will be elected at a Democratic Party Committee Abroad board meeting in Geneva at the end of next month.

New Committees Planned

Mr. Hyde said that the party has committees in Belgium, France, Britain, Germany, Israel, Switzerland and the Netherlands and that the chairmen of these committees make up the board. He added that Democratic party committees were also being set up in Canada and Mexico.

Mr. Hyde hailed the action by the Democratic National Committee as showing "the importance of Americans living abroad in the political process, not only for their votes, but also because Americans living abroad are in a good position to understand the foreign impact of economic and political policies" of the United States.

He said that there are a million Americans in the private sector living abroad who have the right to the absentee ballot and that the step by the Democratic National Committee gave Americans the right to full participation in the U.S. political process.

Even If Group Eases Line

Dayan, on PLO Issue, Reaffirms Tough Stand

By Susanna McBee

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said today that even if the Palestine Liberation Organization changes its covenant to eliminate its pledge to destroy Israel, it "would not be enough for us."

Mr. Dayan, interviewed on a television program, thus reiterated the hard-line position of Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin that the PLO, which claims to be the sole representative of the 3 million Palestinians, will not change and will not, as such, be dealt with by Israel.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking State Department official said on Friday that the United States, the Soviet Union, Israel and the Arab states have agreed informally among themselves to aim for December as the starting date for a new Middle East peace conference in Geneva.

Mr. Dayan went further today than he has in the past in voicing Israel's willingness to work with Palestinians, including PLO members, in discussing substantive issues such as the future of the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip at a Geneva conference on the Middle East.

'Silent Majority'

In a separate interview on the same program, Egyptian Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmy seemed to make an appeal over the head of President Carter by saying that the "big silent majority" of Americans should be asked their views about the Arab-Israeli dispute.

Mr. Carter "should consult the masses in the United States, not only the Jewish lobby," in deciding U.S. policy on a peace settlement, Mr. Fahmy said. While it is not necessary for the Palestinians to take over Israel, "the Palestinians should have a right to go back to at least a part of their country," he said. "They must have their own national homeland, exactly like Israel."

Mr. Dayan, as he has in the past, rejected the idea of a Palestinian homeland. He said President Carter "still thinks there should be a homeland or entity . . . something that has to do with Jordan."

The Israeli foreign minister said he saw no difference between a "homeland, entity or state." Earlier, he said the issue of a separate Palestinian state would not be raised at the Geneva conference. If it did come up, "we would walk out of the conference," Mr. Dayan said.

Statement by Arafat

Mr. Dayan was asked about a statement made two weeks ago by PLO Chairman Yassir Arafat that if Israel accepted an independent homeland for the Palestinians, the PLO would accept United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, which recognizes the right of Israel to exist.

Mr. Dayan noted that the PLO earlier this year had reaffirmed its official charter that calls for the destruction of Israel, which would then be replaced by a Palestine in which Arabs and Jews would have equal rights.

Asked whether Israel would accept the PLO if it changes its covenant, Mr. Dayan replied, "No. I think they have to change their guts." He said he thought "they have to change their planning and concepts to be not what they are.

"Just to change a piece of paper would not be enough for us." He quoted Syrian President Hafez al-Assad as saying recently that for the Arabs, a Palestinian state would be the "first stage" and the next stage would be the destruction of Israel.

Flexibility Shown

Mr. Dayan, however, showed considerable flexibility in discussing the mechanics for reconvening a new Geneva conference. A conference chaired by the United States and the Soviet Union broke up after only two days in December, 1973.

Mr. Dayan confirmed reports on a U.S.-Israeli agreement concerning procedure at a new conference—that an opening session would be attended by Israelis on one side and a united Arab delegation on the other; that Israel would hold bilateral talks with Arab states to consider separate

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French Socialists Ask Communists To Renew Talks

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP).—The French Socialist party formally offered today to resume negotiations with the Communist party to try to restore the leftist union before national elections in March.

The party's Ruling Committee, meeting to discuss the breakdown last month of negotiations to update the union's 1972 platform, appealed for mass support to "help it in its efforts so the left can again be united." Last night, Charles Fiterman, secretary of the Communist party's Central Committee, said the party also would "call for popular pressure" for the same objective.

The Socialists, offering concessions, said that they would reopen negotiations "without preconditions" and offered a glimpse of their position on nationalization, the question that led to the stalemate between the two big leftist parties and the small Leftist Radical Party. The Socialists opposed Communist demands that if the left took power it should nationalize more than 700 firms. The Socialists would take over only nine key groups and their major subsidiaries, as stipulated in the platform.

They offered today to consider state control over "strategic subsidiaries" of the big firms. They also offered to accept eventual nationalization of the steel industry—the Communists want it to be one of the immediate steps—and special consideration for workers in the public sector.

Cabinet Reported Increasingly Worried

...onn Said to Believe Schleyer Wrote Letter

...NN, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Cabinet ...ters and high police officials ...re reported convinced at a l meeting they held yester... ... that a letter signed by ...acs-Martin Schleyer, received ench and Swiss news media, ... indeed from the abducted ...s. an industrialist. And be... ... of the letter's content, they ... described as increasingly ...ed.

... Schleyer, top spokesman ... he Association of German trialists, was kidnapped in mbush at Cologne more than ...nth ago.

... three-page letter, identical ... of which were received by ...e-Soir and Libération of ... and the Swiss Telegraphic ...y at Bern, was accompanied ... photograph of Mr. Schleyer ...g the inscription, "impri... ... by the RAF for 31 days." ... stands for Red Army Fac... ... the name of one of the West German leftist extremist organizations.

In the letter, Mr. Schleyer urged the Bonn government to make a decision on the demands of his capturers for release of 11 of their convicted associates from German prisons. The government has said that it cannot find a country willing to give asylum to the 11.

The purported Schleyer letter said the government's argument appeared to be not valid after Algeria granted asylum to a group of Japanese hijackers and their friends freed from Japanese prisons early in the week.

"I am deeply convinced my kidnappers will not wait much longer," he wrote, pleading that the government should take into account his condition as a prisoner and assume its responsibilities.

The government's choices are agonizing. The police have already been blamed for having failed to prevent two terrorist murders this year, those of the country's chief public prosecutor in the spring and of a leading banker this summer. If Mr. Schleyer were to be killed, it would appear to be a sinister continuation of the series of police defeats.

But saving Mr. Schleyer by releasing 11 dangerous extremists would not only gratify the latter's organization with a resounding victory. It would again bolster their ranks.

It also would furnish the already angry conservative opposition here, which is clamoring for law and order, with new ammunition.

Thai Soldier Killed

BANGKOK, Oct. 9 (AP).—A Thai soldier was killed and four others were seriously wounded in an ambush by Cambodian soldiers near the frontier yesterday, a military spokesman said today.



Associated Press.

LATEST DATA—Photo published Saturday by the Paris newspaper Liberation shows Hans-Martin Schleyer holding a sign that says he has been held a prisoner for 31 days.

Study Says Write-Offs May Exceed Bills

Big Tax Break for U.S. Oil Reported

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).—A new Library of Congress study shows that despite a cutback in the oil depletion allowance, petroleum companies still are getting enormous tax breaks—often in excess of the taxes they actually owe.

The document shows that because of existing tax write-offs, the maximum tax rate paid on oil and gas drilling operations amounts to 17.7 per cent—about half that typically paid by firms in most other industries.

In fact, the study said, the tax breaks are so large that the write-offs the oil companies can claim sometimes exceed their tax bills by as much as 3 per cent—effectively amounting to a payment from the Treasury.

A Computer Model

The tax rates in the study were compiled using a computer model, and do not represent a survey of actual tax returns filed by the companies. Library of Congress estimates in the past have been refuted by some economists.

Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., who commissioned the study and made it public yesterday, said the figures show that despite the recent reduction in oil-industry breaks, companies are receiving "huge welfare payments."

Sen. Kennedy was the leader of a 1975 effort that successfully trimmed back the oil-depletion allowance. However, in the face of heavy lobbying, the tax break was repealed only for the largest oil producers.

It was retained in full for the so-called "independent" oil companies, those whose production does not exceed 1,600 barrels a day. Also left intact was the deduction of intangible drilling costs.

The study showed that allowing the oil companies to deduct intangible costs immediately has the effect of reducing their effective tax rates to an average 20.5 per cent, or less than half the 48 per cent statutory rate.

When the companies take advantage of the 10 per cent investment tax credit, that rate becomes 17.2 per cent, the study shows. And for those still qualifying for the depletion allowance, the effective rate is minus 3 per cent.

The Congressional Budget Office estimates that the tax breaks for the oil industry cost the Treasury more than $2 billion a year —$1.31 billion for the depletion allowance and $715 million for the drilling-cost deduction.

Sen. Kennedy made the study public as part of a call for a further closing of oil and gas tax breaks in the energy bill now under consideration and in the tax-revision package being drafted by President Carter.

Although Mr. Carter so far has not proposed any sizable cutbacks in oil-industry breaks, Sen. Kennedy contended that Congress should "end these inequities."

"It is long past time the oil and gas industry paid its fair share of taxes," he said.

Dayan Reaffirms Hard Line By Israel on PLO Question

(Continued from Page 1)

peace treaties, and that Israel and multinational Arab groups would consider such issues as Arab and Jewish refugees.

Mr. Dayan also spelled out some additional elements. One was that Israel would meet with a group composed of Egyptians, Jordanians and Palestinians to discuss the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Another was that PLO members would be acceptable to Israel at the talks so long as they do not say they represent the PLO.

"The point is not who the person is but who he represents," Mr. Dayan said. "If he says I am here [and] though I am the mayor of Hebron or Nablus . . . I am here representing the PLO, then it will not be okay."

Overoptimism Seen

JERUSALEM, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—An Israeli government official said yesterday that the United States was overoptimistic about the chances of convening a new Middle East peace conference in Geneva this year.

Asked to comment on the remarks by the State Department official that the United States was aiming at resuming the Geneva talks in December the official said:

"I believe the Americans are overly optimistic about a meeting this year. There are still serious obstacles and the Arabs have not yet been heard from."

El-Fatah Warning

BEIRUT, Oct. 9.—An el-Fatah commando leader, Abu Saleh, said yesterday that the Palestinians must be independently represented in mus be independently represented in peace talks, and warned any Palestinian attempt to "obliterate" PLO rule would be considered treachery.

Mr. Saleh, a senior aide of Mr. Arafat, said, "If the Palestinians are not granted an independent homeland, we can always destroy any alleged peace the Americans try to arrange. A hundred Palestinian fighters easily can spark off a war at any time, anywhere in the Middle East."

Meanwhile the Radical Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine yesterday threatened to use "revolutionary force" against any Arab or Palestinian leader who recognized Israel.

Arab Youths Arrested In Anti-Israel Protest

TEL AVIV, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The Israeli radio said yesterday that 22 Arab youths from the occupied West Bank of Jordan were arrested during the weekend in the first reported protests of the establishment of Jewish settlements in the territory.

All the youths were from the Ramallah vicinity. They were released soon after their arrests into the custody of their parents.

14 Killed, 8 Hurt In S. Africa Mine

WELKOM, South Africa, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Rescuers have abandoned hope of finding any more survivors at the scene of a gold mine disaster in which 14 men died and at least eight were injured. All but three of the dead were black miners.

They were killed Friday when a loaded ore container weighing 12 tons plunged 3,000 feet down a shaft being dug at the Free State Saaiplaats Mine.

Rescue teams brought 55 survivors to the surface. Four bodies were also recovered. The miners apparently were killed by the falling container or drowned in water at the bottom of the shaft.

U.S. Inquiry Probing Howard Hughes Death

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—A U.S. federal grand jury has opened an investigation into how billionaire Howard Hughes, although surrounded by doctors and aides, died weighing about 90 pounds, the Chicago Tribune reported today.

Thenewspaper said that several former top aides and four doctors who regularly treated Mr. Hughes were among those subpoenaed by U.S. prosecutor Lawrence Semenza in Nevada.



Associated Press.

BONN MARCH — More than 16,000 persons rally in the West German capital Saturday to protest tentative plans by conservatives to seek a constitutional ban against three Communist groups. It was generally peaceful.

Police Action in East Berlin Leads to an Anti-Soviet Protest

BERLIN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—East German police used water cannon and batons in clashes with about 500 youths in the center of East Berlin on Friday night when a row over a pop concert led to an anti-Soviet outburst, informed sources said.

The trouble occurred after an accident in the Alexanderplatz in which eight persons became trapped in a ventilation shaft 10 meters deep.

They said that one person was killed in the accident but there was no confirmation.

The cover of the shaft collapsed under the weight of hundreds of youths who were waiting for the concert to begin. When an announced pop group failed to turn up, there were scuffles with police, the sources said.

The youths began demonstrating after police sealed off the area and closed restaurants and a dancing club, the sources said. The crowd shouted "Russians get out" and "Germany awake," an old Nazi slogan.

The official East German news agency ADN said last night that several persons had been temporarily detained after "rowdies" hampered police rescue work at the shaft.

The agency said that a number of youths had climbed onto the wall surrounding the shaft and fallen into it.

Informed sources said that some of the demonstrators were drunk. The protests occurred after official celebrations of the 28th anniversary of East Germany's foundation and were the second anti-government outburst in recent months.

A few months ago, several hundred youths burnt blue shirts of East Germany's Youth League at festivities in the East Berlin district of Pankow, the sources said.

The demonstrators also showed their support for ballad-singer Wolf Biermann, who was expelled from East Germany in November, the sources said.

FBI Report Links Cuba to Anti-War Militants

(Continued from Page 1)

in Communist countries, including Hungary, Czechoslovakia and North Vietnam.

● The conduits for contact within the borders of the United States were agents assigned to the staff of the Cuban mission to the United Nations in New York. These agents arranged for American youths to be inculcated with revolutionary fervor and, occasionally, to be trained in practical weaponry through the so-called Venceremos brigades, nominally sugarcane-harvesting units.

● After the Weathermen went "underground" in 1970 and many of them were being sought by the FBI on criminal charges, Cuban intelligence officers were in touch with them from both the New York mission and the Cuban Embassy in Canada.

● Cuban officials helped several Weather Underground adherents who feared arrest in the United States to travel to Prague and then to re-enter the United States surreptitiously.

The report linked the growing militancy of certain members of the Students for a Democratic Society, which resulted in the so-called Days of Rage in Chicago in 1969, to North Vietnamese advice the year before to choose youngsters who would battle with police.

The North Vietnamese, according to SDS literature of the time, had suggested that the anti-war movement needed not just intellectual protestors, but also physically rugged recruits. The Days of Rage, unlike previous anti-war demonstrations, in which clashes seemed to be accidental, was a violent protest.

The report noted that the objective of Cuban intelligence officers in the General Directorate of Intelligence (known by its Spanish initials as the DGI, Cuba's equivalent of the CIA) was not always the same as that of the young members of the Weather Underground.

It said the ultimate objective of the DGI's participation in setting up the Venceremos brigades "is the recruitment of individuals who are politically oriented and who someday may obtain a position, elective or appointive, somewhere in the U.S. government, which would provide the Cuban government with access to political, economic and military intelligence."

The report said this conclusion was based on information from former officials of the DGI.

The Cuban intelligence officers were described as particularly eager to recruit Americans who had political contacts or who were related to U.S. government officials.

"A very limited number of VB members have been trained in guerrilla warfare techniques, including use of arms and explosives," the report said. "This type training is given only to individuals who specifically request it and only then to persons whom the Cubans feel sure are not penetration agents of American intelligence."

Trial Scheduled For Bhutto; Wife Asks His Release

LAHORE, Pakistan, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto has been ordered to go on trial for murder Tuesday, but his wife has asked the Supreme Court to free him.

The Lahore high court today canceled bail granted earlier to Mr. Bhutto, who is awaiting trial on charge of murdering a political opponent's father in November, 1974, when Mr. Bhutto was still prime minister.

Mr. Bhutto was overthrown by Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq in July. Mr. Bhutto and 10 other members of his Pakistan People's party were arrested in September.

A court later released Mr. Bhutto on bail, but Gen. Zia ordered him arrested on the murder charge. Mr. Bhutto appealed to the Lahore high court.

Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto has asked the country's Supreme Court to set her husband free. The court set tomorrow for the hearing.

22 Seamen Rescued

TOKYO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Twenty-two crewmen from two Japanese barges have been rescued by Soviet vessels in rough seas off the east coast of the Soviet Union, the Maritime Safety Agency said today.

India Wins New Hearing Against Gandhi

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Oct. 9 (WP).—After much fumbling, the Indian government finally has managed to get a petition admitted to court for further hearings on its corruption case against former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The hearings, for which no date has been announced, will deal with the government's claim that a local magistrate who released Mrs. Gandhi after her arrest last Monday did not have the jurisdiction to do so.

The decision on Friday to admit the petition, announced by Delhi High Court Judge V.D. Misra, was a minor victory for the government of Prime Minister Morarji Desai. But it did not measurably lessen the humiliation the government suffered when Mrs. Gandhi was freed on Tuesday.

[Meanwhile, Mrs. Gandhi returned here last night from a speaking tour of the western state of Gujarat, Mr. Desai's home territory, Reuters reported. Despite the government's ban on public assemblies, she was given a triumphant welcome ceremony by her followers.

[As support in the Congress party grew for the former prime minister, about 200 Youth Congress volunteers tried to break through police guarding the government-owned All India Radio station today. Police used tear gas to disperse the crowd and arrested 900 supporters.]

Lawyer Confident

Mrs. Gandhi's lawyer, Frank Anthony, said that he was pleased that the petition was admitted because "I'm going to give them the hammering of their lives." Mrs. Gandhi will not appear at the hearings, he said.

Mr. Anthony claimed that the government was "trying to confuse the public" by raising the issue of the magistrate's jurisdiction. "The fact is they don't have a tittle of evidence," he said "They may fabricate it, but on the day she was released, they didn't have a tittle"

Mr. Anthony, a veteran attorney and a former member of Parliament, is the acknowledged leader of the Anglo-Indian community, which evolved during 200 years of British rule in India. He was dismissed from his appointed seat in Parliament by Mr. Desai. The two men have been bitter enemies for 35 years.

The white-haired lawyer characterized the government's arrest of Mrs. Gandhi as "political racketeering" and angrily stated, "You can't go around arresting people just like that, not in our country. Maybe in Russia, but not here."

Asked how he differentiated between the arrest of Mrs. Gandhi and the hundreds of thousands of arrests she ordered during the 21-month period of emergency rule that led to her election defeat in March, Mr. Anthony said: "Those arrests were under the Internal Security Act. This is a corruption charge and we don't arrest for corruption in India."

Mrs. Gandhi and her lawyers have both insisted that the government is staging a political vendetta against her.



Associated Press

Indira Gandhi chats with her grandson, Rahud, Saturday before touring the western state of Gujar

Basque Official Is Murdered As Unease in Spain Grows

(Continued from Page 1)

Catalonia. In the last few weeks, cautious probes have begun that many hope will lead to a restoration of a Basque autonomy statute which, like Catalonia's, was suppressed in the civil war.

But, while Catalonia's political forces have displayed restraint and maturity, the Basque provinces are sharply divided between moderates of the right and left and extreme leftists who consider the ETA gunmen national heroes and list independence as their ultimate goal.

String of Killings

The paramilitary Civil Guard was reported to have sealed off roads leading out of the Guernica area following the killing which, according to somewhat confused accounts, was apparently the work of several men who fired submachine guns from an automobile that sped away.

On Oct. 4 of last year, ETA gunmen murdered the president of the Guipuzcoa provincial council, Juan Maria de Araluce y Villar. Last May 18, an ETA band kidnapped Javier Ybarra Berge, a respected Basque industrialist, and then murdered him three days after the June 15 elections, dumping his body in a deserted forest area. These killings stirred great repugnance throughout Spain, but in Basque region politicians are reluctant to denounce ETA, or so in very careful language.

With typical caution, the conservative Basque Nationalist party, second largest in the region, last night issued a communiqué calling the slayings negative act in the advance the Basque people toward conquest of its rights."

Since Franco died on Nov. 1975, there have been 79 political killings and deaths in Spain 47 in the Basque provinces. the 47, 25 were the work of rorists and 22 of the police civil guard.

Rightists Disrupt Funeral

MADRID, Oct. 9 (WP).—Ar rightist crowds in Guernica to ed the funeral today of Mr. cena Barrancche into a demo stration against Mr. Suarez his policy of amnesty for Bas political activists and self-rule the region.

The Roman Catholic mass interrupted by shouts of "Sus resign, you have sunk Spain," "Power to the army." In rec weeks, senior military officers fought for Franco in the civil have warned the Premier agai concessions to the Basque pr inces, claiming that they s secession from Spain.

Iraq Hanging Of Student Ires Jordan

Amman Denounces Spying 'Mock Trial'

AMMAN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Jordan today accused Iraq of hanging a Jordanian student after a "mock trial" and demanded an explanation from the Baghdad government.

The Jordanian government identified the student, who was charged with spying for Jordan as Butros Rasid Zawaideh, a agriculture student at Basra University in Iraq.

A scheduled visit to Amman today by Iraqi Minister of Transport Aziz Rashid was canceled as a result of the execution which observers said could trigger a diplomatic crisis between the two Arab countries.

A government spokesman said the student was hanged on Sept. 24, three months after being arrested on spy charges. The hanging took place "after a mock trial that lasted only five minutes," he said.

Envoy Was Ignored

According to the spokesman all approaches by the Jordanian ambassador in Iraq for information on the case had been ignored by Iraqi authorities, and Jordan was not told of the execution until Oct. 5.

The official Jordanian news agency said the government had called for the more than 5 Jordanian students in Iraq to study elsewhere and had forbidden other Jordanians from studying there.

The execution was believed to have been discussed by the Jordanian Cabinet at its regular weekly meeting today.

The government spokesman said Mr. Zawaideh was a member of the pro-Iraqi faction of the Arab Ba'ath Socialist party but withdrew because the party's activities are banned in Jordan.

Relations between Jordan and Iraq have been cool since the rapprochement in 1974 between Jordan and Syria, which is ruled by a rival faction of the Ba'ath party.

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Nippon Credit Bank

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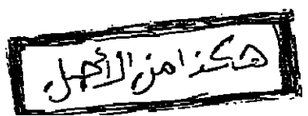
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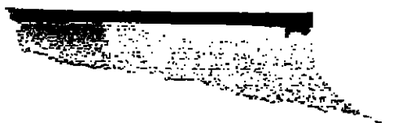
2. Your mother worries.

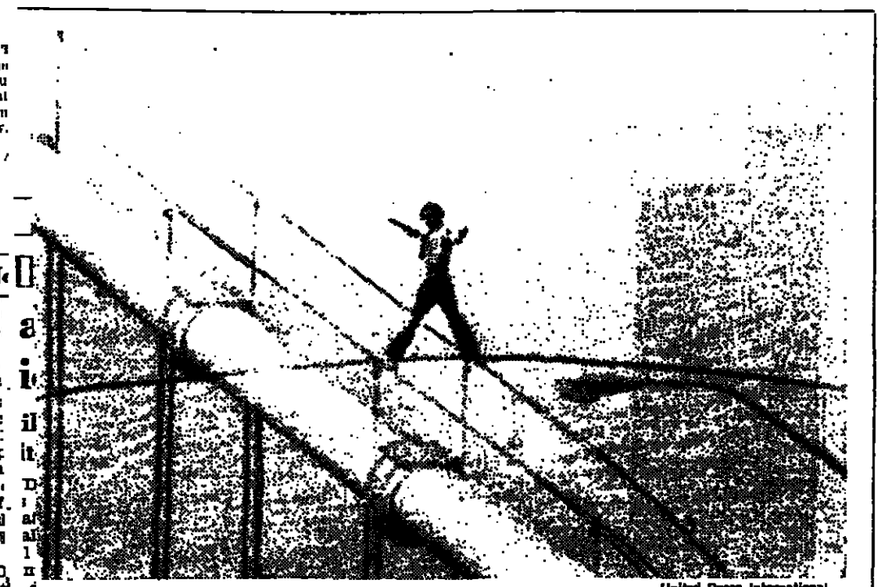
(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.









United Press International.

INTERRUPTION—Steven Wallenda, of the famed high-wire family, stops his walk after being ordered down from the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge by police. He said he had strolled up the handrail cable on Sept. 26, but nobody noticed. So he left his balance bar up there and returned for it one day late last week.

In Cases of Upgraded Discharges

rter Signs Bill Denying Built-In VA Rights

y Charles R. Babcock

SHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).— seriously considering his veto, President Carter yes- y signed into a law a con- ial bill that denies auto- eligibility for benefits to 16,000 Vietnam-era veter- ho have had their military arges upgraded.

ics have assailed the bill as ying the practical value of Carter's upgrading program said yesterday they would nge the constitutionality of rovision of the law.

sidential assistant Stuart Eizenstat told reporters at the White House yesterday that Mr. Carter was concerned about parts of the bill but finally decided against a veto. "It was a close question," Mr. Eizenstat said. "But this [automatic eligibility for benefits] was not the core of our program."

The purpose of the program was to give veterans who had less than honorable discharges a change to get them upgraded. Veterans with so-called "bad paper" often have complained of having trouble finding good jobs.

About 60,000 of the 400,000 veterans with general of undesirable discharges applied for the upgrading revivew before the Carter program ended last week. About 28,000 of those have been processed so far, with 16,000 approved for upgrading, a White House aide said.

A "side effect' of the upgrading program was automatic eligibility for veterans' health and educ stion benefits, Mr. Eizenstat said. But the bill Mr. Carter signed requires a case-by-case review for all 16,000 who have been upgraded, whether or not they ever plan to seek VA benefits.

One White House aide said that less than 100 of these veterans are now receiving such benefits. But the Rev. Barry Lynn, of the United Church of Christ, who has been lobbying against the bill, said yesterday that 2,300 such veterans have applied so far.

Mr. Lynn estimated that about half of the 16,000 holders of upgraded discharges will lose their eligibility when they undergo the new review process.

ravda Assails S. on Belgrade

SCOW, Oct. 9 (AP).—The t Communist party news- Pravda attacked the United s and the Netherlands today llegedly spoiling a general sphere of friendship and ration in the first week of Belgrade conference.

avda's correspondents at ade gave high marks to the mats of Moscow and other ries for condemning the race and calling for a er development of détente urope. The 35-nation con- ce is reviewing the results e 1975 Helsinki agreement on rical, economic, cultural and han rights issues in Europe.

vda criticized the United ws for distributing copies of eport by the "notorious' essional committee on ful- ent of the Helsinki agree- The report found small ress had been made in ol t human rights.

e in Bordeaux Crash

RDEAUX, Oct. 9 (AP).— omen died and 20 persons es injured last night when a e n which they were travel- a overturned on highway here. The dead and injur- re from Spain.

Poll Shows Drop In Carter Rating

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP).—NBC News said last week its latest poll indicated that, for the first time, less than half the American people approve of President Carter's performance in the White House.

The news agency said that 46 per cent of the 1,600 persons polled said they approved, down from 56 per cent in June and 60 per cent in February. NBC News said its poll showed a major decline in the South, where Mr. Carter's approval rate went from 66 per cent in August to 47 per cent this week.

Those questioned could not find any Carter actions to praise, the NBC unit said, and they cited inflation, the Panama Canal treaties and the resignation of Budget Director Bert Lance as issues on which they disapproved of Mr. Carter's actions.

House Approves Labor Package; Wage Bill Gains

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).— The House overwhelmingly approved the administration's labor law revision package last week and the Senate voted by a large margin to increase the minimum wage nearly 50 per cent by 1981.

The labor law legislation, designed to make it easier to organize unions and win contracts by speeding procedures and penalizing employers for violating them, was approved 257 to 163.

The measure now goes to the Senate, where its chances of enactment next year, once considered dim, have brightened in light of labor's strong showing in the House.

Within hours after labor's victory in the House, the Senate approved a $3.40 wage floor by 1981, which labor favors over a House-passed bill that would stop at $3.05 in 1980. The vote was 75 to 14.

Both bills would increase the current minimum wage of $2.30 to $ 2.65 next year, with the Senate bill providing $2.90 in 1979 and $3.15 in 1980, instead of the House-approved levels of $2.85 and $3.05 in those years.



The luxury cigarette with American flavor

PHILIP MORRIS International

Dewey Suppressed 1954 Study

U.S. Mafia Said to Aid WWII Navy

By Peter Kihss

NEW YOR', Oct. 9 (NYT).—A report of an intensive New York State investigation—ordered in 1954 by Thomas Dewey, then the governor, and long suppressed on request of the Navy—credits Charles (Lucky) Luciano and other underworld leaders with a wide variety of valuable aid to the government in World War II.

The report described how the Navy first obtained Joseph (Socks) Lanza, rackets boss at New York City's wholesale fish market, to enlist fishermen on a submarine watch. Lanza eventually said he would need the wider influence of Luciano, then serving a 30-to-50-year sentence for running a prostitution ring, and Luciano assigned Meyer Lanski, another racket leader, to oversee the venture, the report said.

The estate of Dewey, who died in 1971, as permitted the report by William Herlands, state commissioner of investigation; to be used as basis for a book to be published next month in view of the release of other books on World War II intelligence operations.

Dewey's Memirs

The new book, "The Luciano Project: The Secret Wartime Collaboration of the Mafia and the U.S. Navy," has been written by Rodney Campbell, who in 1974 edited a first volume of Dewey's memoirs, "Twenty Against the Underworld." It is being published simultaneously by McGraw-Hill here and by Mondadori in Milan.

The book reveals that on Nov. 22, 1954, the Pentagon's director of naval intelligence at the time, Rear Adm. Carl Espe, successfully asked that the Herlands report—which he termed "thorough" and "admirably" documented—be withheld from the public.

His letter said it "might jeopardize operations of a similar nature in the future," and "there is potential for embarrassment to the Navy public relations-wise."

In his investigation from Jan. 28 to Sept. 17, 1944, Mr. Herlands compiled 3,883 pages of statements from 57 major witnesses plus back-up files and a 101-page summary report. He took sworn statements from Lanza, Lansky and Luciano's lawyer, Moses Polakoff, and from 31 Navy personnel, including four captains.

Executive Clemency

Luciano initially asked executive clemency on the day of Allied victory in Europe, May 8, 1945, with Polakoff then asserting that the crime boss had given war aid. On Jan. 3, 1946, Dewey commuted Luciano's sentence to the nearly 10 years he had already served, contingent on deportation to Italy, and said Luciano rad given aid sought by the armed services "concerning possible enemy attack" whose value was "not clear."

Mr. Herlands's summary report, which a reporter was able to read with permission of Burdell Bixby, co-executor of the Dewey estate with the Chase Manhattan Bank, summarized its finding as follows:

"As a result of the activities of Luciano and his intermediaries, a network of contacts and informants was made available to naval intelligence.

"They performed such services as obtaining information about and reporting suspicious activities on the waterfront; keeping an eye out for sabotage and espionage; obtaining union books and union cards so that naval intelligence agents could be placed [ostensibly as employees] in hotels, restaurants, bars and grills, piers, docks, trucks, factories and elsewhere.

"They were used on the Brooklynn waterfront to prevent trouble that naval intelligence thought might be created when Harry Bridges [West Cost longshore union leader] came to the East Coast.

"Numerous Italians of Sicilian birth or background and their relatives were enlisted to provide [naval investigators] information abcut the terrain, harbors and otheraspects of Sicily in anticipation of the allied invasion there.

"Through these contracts and informants, the names of friendly Sicilian natives and even Sicilian underworld and Mafia personalities who could be trusted were obtained and actually used in the Sicilian campaign.

"The wartime head of the naval counterintelligence section expressed the opinion that the information so obtained 'turned out to be 40-per-cent correct, upon eventual checkup and on the basis of actual experience.'"

1 Killed, 1 Wounded By Missouri Gunman

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A gunman with a high-powered hunting rifle killed one man and wounded another yesterday as they stood in the parking lot of a synagogue in suburban Richmond Heights.

Police later found the gun inside a guitar case on the edge of the lot. Also found was a stand used to steady the rifle. Police said Gerald Gordon, 42, of St. Louis, died of his wounds. William Ash, 31, of Akron, Ohio, was shot in a hand and hip and was reported in satisfactory condition.

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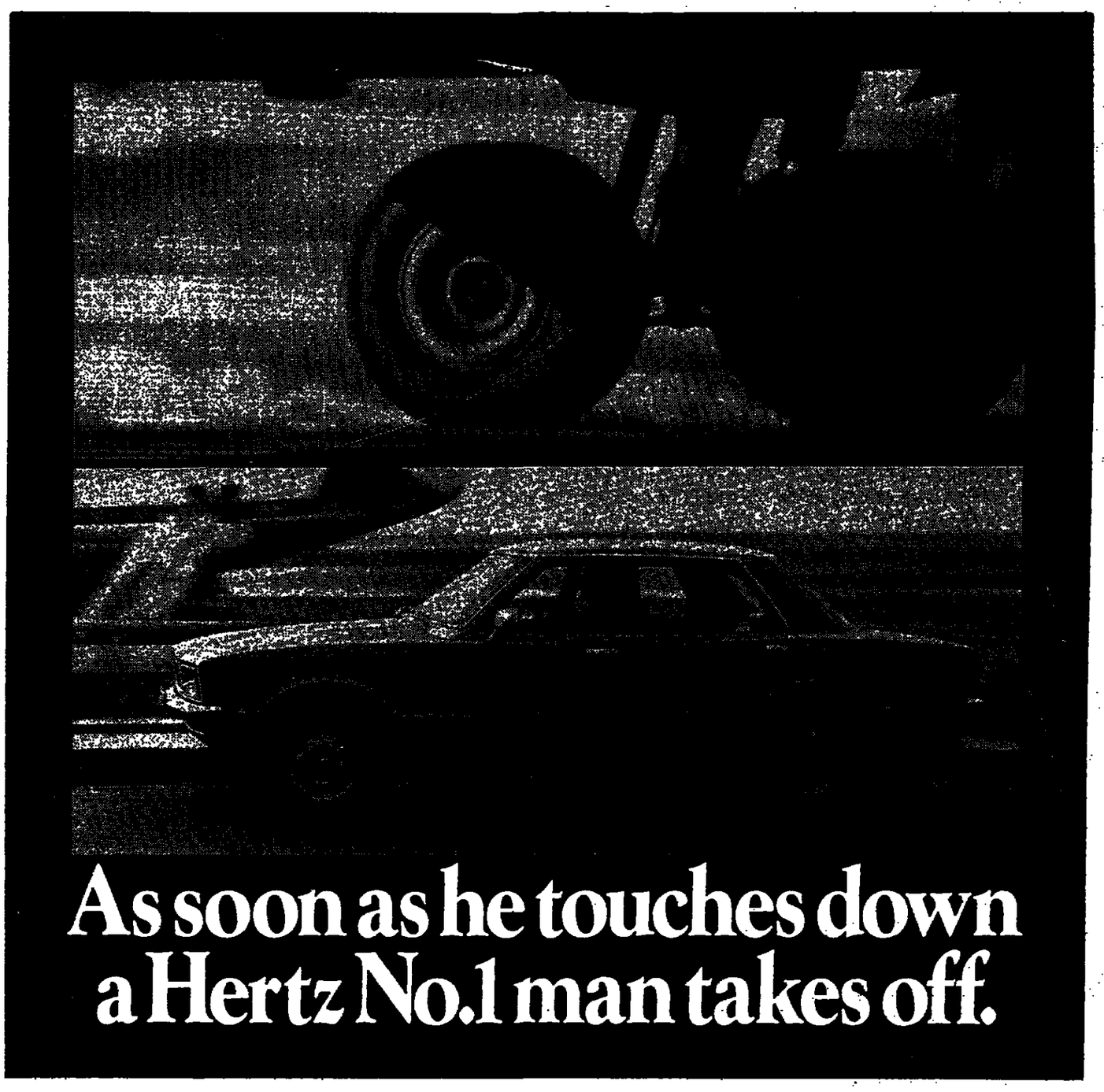
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The Hertz No.1 Club Phone, sign, and go.

هكذا من الأصل



UPI.

Joseph Greenstein prepares to break chain with his chest earlier this year.

J. Greenstein, 'Mighty Atom' of Vaudeville, Dies

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Joseph Greenstein, 84, a strongman who was known as the "mighty atom," died yesterday after a long illness.

Mr. Greenstein, who stood only 5 feet 4 1-2 inches tall and weighed 145 pounds, performed feats of strength during a show-business career spanning 50 years.

Born in Poland in 1893, Mr. Greenstein joined a Russian circus in his youth and trained under a wrestler. He went to the United States in 1911; in 1927 he performed in vaudeville in New York, where he was named the "mightly atom" for his small stature and incredible strength.

He was listed in the Guinness Book of World Records and Ripley's Believe It or Not for such feats as biting a chain in half and pulling a railroad car with his hair. He performed as recently as this summer.

Lin Feng

HONG KONG, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Lin Feng, 74, a senior Chinese Communist party official who was disgraced during the Cultural Revolution, died on Sept. 29 after a long illness, Radio Peking reported yesterday.

Lance Denies Knowledge of U.S. Deposits

More Than $1 Million Reported in Ex-Bank

CALHOUN, Ga., Oct. 9 (UPI).—Former budget director Bert Lance said today that he knew nothing about a newspaper report that more than $1 million in federal savings deposits were placed in the National Bank of Georgia while he was in office.

Newsday, the Long Island daily, said today that on March 31 the bank, once headed by Mr. Lance, held $1.36 million in federal savings deposits while Georgia's 63 other national banks had only a combined total of $39,000 in federal savings deposits.

"I know nothing in the world about it," Mr. Lance said as he walked up the steps of the First United Methodist Church in Calhoun with his family. He said the first he had heard of the report was when a newsman showed him a copy of today's Atlanta Constitution outside the church. The Constitution also carried the Newsday story.

"I didn't have anything to do with the placement of any federal funds whatsoever," he said. "That was not within my purview."

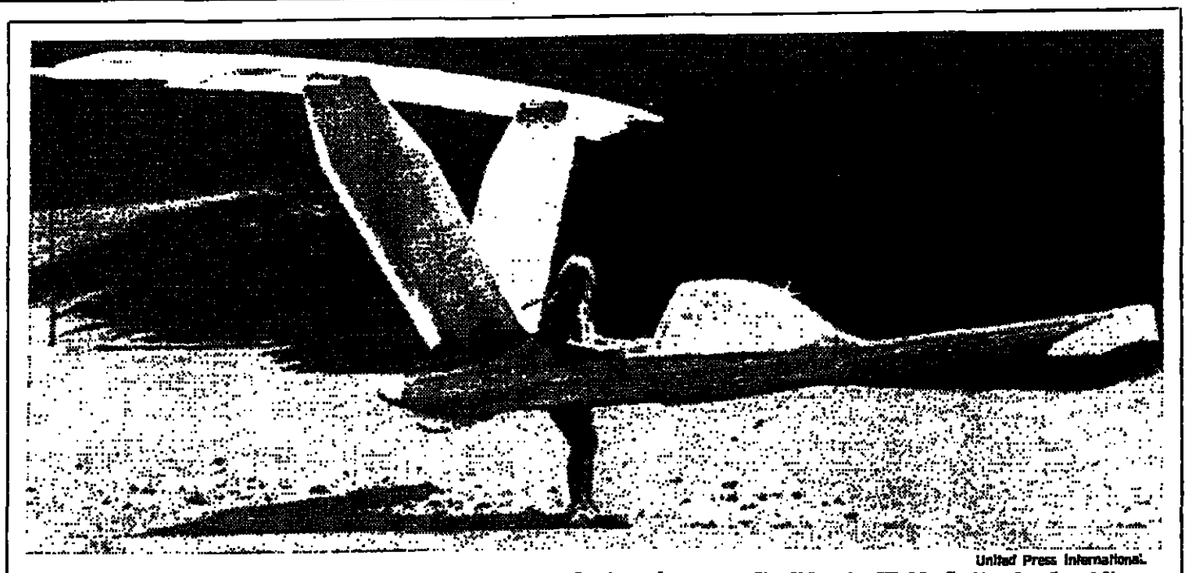
Citing records of the U.S. controller of the currency, Newsday said the deposits were made during the first quarter of 1977, when Mr. Lance became budget director.

Mr. Lance, who resigned last month as director of the Office of Management and Budget, owns 200,000 shares of the bank's stock, the paper said.

The federal deposits, the paper said, provided a financial boost for the bank at a time when it had been forced to write off $1.25 million in bad loans and had been forced to cut its stock dividend to zero.

The newspaper said a statement issued by the controller's office last week said the funds were put into deposit by court-appointed referees in federal bankruptcy cases being handled by the U.S. District Court for the northern district of Georgia.

Bank officials have refused to discuss the savings deposits.



United Press International.

STEP LIVELY—H. H. Farner demonstrates his homemade 'people-powered' glider in Wald, Switzerland. After a run of about 100 feet, the craft is said to lift off and be capable of reaching a speed of 60 miles an hour.

In Statement to Be Endorsed by President, Torrijos

Carter Said to Ask Senators to Define Canal Treaties Stand

By Paul Houston

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—With approval of the Panama Canal treaties in doubt, the Carter administration is asking key senators to propose a statement, to be endorsed by President Carter and Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos, that would clarify two crucial points in the pacts, it was learned yesterday.

Sources said the unusual move was prompted by a warning from Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd of West Virginia that the Senate would reject the treaties unless the United States was assured of the right:

- To intervene militarily against threats to the canal.
- To obtain priority passage for U.S. ships in time of war.

Although U.S. negotiators interpret the treaties as implicitly assuring these rights, widespread concern has been generated by disclosure of a classified State Department cable saying that a Panamanian negotiator disagrees with the interpretation.

An administration strategist said it is hoped that Mr. Carter and Mr. Torrijos will issue a statement of clarification within a few days.

"The Senate is really going to dictate what the language is," the official said.

Key senators such as Sen. Byrd; Minority Leader Howard Baker jr. of Tennessee; Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman John Sparkman, D-Ala., and the committee's ranking minority member, Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey, will be asked: "What do you think the Senate would live with?" the source said. Then an attempt will be made to work it out with Gen. Torrijos, who is expected in Washington soon.

The leftists are working to have the treaties rejected in Panamanian plebiscite on Oct. 23.

"It's important that the clarification comes before Oct. 23 so that the Panamanian people will understand what they're voting on," the administration official said.

If there is no satisfactory clarification by the time the Senate votes on the treaties next year, "those treaties will never be ratified," Sen. Byrd said yesterday.

Sen. Byrd, who once opposed efforts to negotiate treaties to supersede the 1903 Panama Canal Treaty, said for the first time that he would support the new pacts if the controversial points are clarified satisfactorily and no other problems develop.

Torrijos Sees Danger

PARIS, Oct. 9 (AP).—Gen. Torrijos said in an interview published here today that the U.S. of intervention is "not clearly defined" in the canal treaties and "is thus dangerous."

The interview was given a few days ago to the news magazine L'Express.

The way the text of the treaties is written, Gen. Torrijos said, "it could serve as the legal instrument for those tempted to intervene militarily. I personally only give it moral value."

© Los Angeles Times.

Chlorine Spill

MIDLAND, Mich., Oct. 9 (UPI).—A liquid chlorine spill at a chemical plant Friday spread poisonous gas, forcing the evacuation of schools and homes and injuring several persons.

Transition Funds Reportedly Mishandled by Carter Aides

By Gaylord Shaw and Grayson Mitchell

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—White House aides and other Carter administration officials are trying to rectify some apparent violations of government rules in the handling of federal transition funds immediately before and after Mr. Carter took office.

In one instance, aides used left-over campaign money to provide post-inauguration paychecks to at least 20 persons working on White House projects unrelated to the campaign—an apparent violation of federal election law.

In another, officials in charge of Mr. Carter's transition funds set up a special payroll system for temporary employees and issued more than 300 salary checks outside normal government channels without deducting federal withholding taxes—an apparent violation of tax regulations.

Mr. Carter and his lieutenants had proclaimed that their transition would be a model of efficiency and order, and $350,000 of the $2 million in federal funds remained unspent.

The amounts of money involved in the alleged violations are small by government spending standards. The apparent indiscretions occurred at a time when officials new in their jobs were confronted by the turmoil that inevitably accompanies a change of administrations.

But the two incidents indicate a sloppiness and corner-cutting that contrast with Mr. Carter's standards of managerial efficiency and order.

Moreover, some transition expenditures examined by the Los Angeles Times seemed to vary with Mr. Carter's personal frugality that has caused aides to call him "tight as a tick."

The transition team's practices and expenditures are now being examined by auditors of the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress at the request of the House Government Operations Committee, which last year drafted the transition spending law.

The Justice Department's civil frauds section investigated some of the transition team's activities last summer and said that it found "no evidence of fraud, misrepresentation or false claim." But, according to several sources, the department's criminal division is inquiring into at least one aspect of transition operations.

None of these inquiries directly touches Mr. Carter or his closest aides. But they could prove embarrassing for the administration. © Los Angeles Times.

Himalayan Peak Scaled

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 9 (UPI).—A six-man Canadian team scaled the 23,446-foot Pumori satellite peak of Mount Everest in the Himalayas last week, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

WHO Worldwide Study Reports

Lung Cancer Deaths on Rise, Particularly Among Women

By Lawrence K. Altman

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Deaths from lung cancer are increasing worldwide, with the sharpest increase among women, and are unlikely to drop in the near future, according to a study by the World Health Organization.

The study attributed the rise in lung cancer deaths to cigarette smoking. It rejected a contention that air pollution was a major contributing factor.

The study was published by the Geneva-based WHO at a time when U.S. experts such as Dr. Wister Meigs of the Connecticut cancer epidemiology unit in New Haven, which is widely regarded as one of the most reliable cancer registries in the nation, are expressing renewed concern about the spreading epidemic of lung cancer among women.

In 1975, for the first time in Connecticut history, there were more lung cancers among women than among men aged from 35 to 44, although the number of women had not yet exceeded men as smokers. Dr. Meigs reported this in the journal of the American Medical Association last month. The 35-44 age group is the youngest in which cigarette smoking effects are clearly apparent.

Risks Outlined

In an editorial on epidemic lung cancer among women, Dr. Meigs said, "Women who smoke heavily have a sixteenfold lung cancer risk over nonsmoking women compared with a tenfold risk among comparable groups of men."

He also pointed out that in 1930 just 2 per cent of women 18 years of age and older were smokers when nearly 30 times as many men had the habit. Now, teen-age girls and young women smoke nearly as much as males in the same age groups.

The WHO study was done by Dr. Bernard Benjamin, professor of actuarial science at the City University in London. In blaming cigarette smoking for the rise in lung cancer deaths, Dr. Benjamin did not discount a link between air pollution and lung cancer. He said:

"To remove air pollution would reduce lung cancer but would not reduce the excess lung cancer mortality associated with cigarette smoking."

Work and Play

The trend toward increasing lung cancer deaths among women was also attributed to their smoking "at work as well as at play."

The study found that death rates were "either stationary or declining for both males and females" for cancers other than that of the lungs in the following countries: Australia, Austria, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Israel, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Venezuela.

But for lung cancer, "even in those countries, where rates are already high," such as Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, the Netherlands, and England and Wales, it found that "rates are still rising for men and women."

In comparing female deaths from lung cancer for the periods 1965-1969 and 1970-1972, Dr. Benjamin found that they were on the rise in nine industrialized countries.

The United States, with a 33-per-cent increase over the two periods, headed the list, followed by Denmark, 31 per cent; Norway, 24 per cent; Sweden, 22 per cent; Finland and England and Wales, 19 per cent; the Netherlands, 17 per cent, and Japan and Poland, 16 per cent.

French Reversal

There was no explanation why Frenchwomen had a 3-per-cent decline in lung cancer deaths while the death rate for Frenchmen increased.

Lung cancer death rates in England and Wales were found to be among the world's highest. According to the WHO study, a 20-year-old man has an 8-per-cent chance of dying from cancer of the lung.

But, Dr. Benjamin said, "If that man becomes a heavy cigarette smoker, this chance may well be increased threefold to something like 25 per cent [odds of 3 to 1]; if he is a nonsmoker the chance may well be reduced to one-third or only 2-3 per cent [odds of 33 to 1 against]."

Death rates from cancer in developing countries are low partly because death registration is not compulsory, not all cases of cancer are diagnosed as such, and many people die of infections at a younger age than at which most people get cancer.

Although lung cancer death rates are low in developing countries, they increased "steadily by the order of 10 per cent over five years," the report said. Dr. Benjamin warned that rates could be expected to rise further as economic development proceeds in these countries and unless more health education is provided.

Despite anti-smoking campaigns that have had a slight effect on men, and an increasing public awareness of the smoking hazard, he observed, "The level of smoking is not likely to come down quickly," he added. "The cigarette manufacturing industry is strong and can afford large resources for advertising. It is still a source of revenue for governments."

Carter Moves To Deflate a B-1 Revival

By Harold J. Logan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (W—In an effort to undercut nascent move in Congress to resurrect the B-1 bomber, Preside Carter has reaffirmed his decision to halt production of t controversial airplane and emphasized that he is not interested in full production of a l expensive bomber.

"I did not make the politica difficult decision to cancel t B-1 bomber so that I could bu another less capable manned bomber," Mr. Carter wrote Rep. Robert Carr, D-Mich.

"I am convinced that the de sion was the correct one a that the Cruise missile, carri by B-52s or specialized aircra is the best choice for the fo seeable future," Mr. Car wrote.

Mr. Carter also said that "penetrating bomber continues be part of our strategic triad" air-launched, submarine-launched and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

The White House did elaborate on the letter yester But Rep. Carr, a strong suppo of the decision to cancel the said that in his opinion, letter "resolves all doubts" a Mr. Carter's stand on manned bomber.

Mr. Carter's one-page le dated Friday, came in repons an appeal signed by Rep. C and 37 other House members supported the President's Jun decision to cancel the $100-million-a-plane B-1.

The 38 congressmen asked President to clear up the Hou confusion about the administration's posture toward man bombers, which was created Defense Secretary Harold Bro support of a $20-million sup mental appropriation to st development of a less expen bomber, the FB-111 H.

"I would emphasize that have made no decision o than to study the possibility the FB-111 H being a viable tion," Mr. Carter wrote. "We nct decided to develop nor produce this or any other manned bomber."

Noting it is "conceivable, though unlikely, that fu developments would necessi production of a new bomber, Carter said that he would sult with Congress before g ahead with development.

Artillery Duels Flare Again in South Lebanon

METULLAH, Israel, O (Reuters).—Heavy artillery was exchanged early this mor in southern Lebanon bet Christian rightist militiamen Palestinian-leftist forces, dents of this Israeli border reported.

The action was a fu breach of the two-wee cease-fire agreement in the No casualties were reported. week, several cease-fire viola were reported.

Meanwhile, Lebanese officers have taken over bar in three southern Lebanon t in preparation for the de ment of regular forces, info sources said today.

They said officers of the Lebanese Arab Army, one o factions into which the Leb Army splintered during the war, handed over barrack Nabatiyet, Tyre and Tibnin.

The sources said deployme the regular army force start in the next three days.

Bonn Minister On Asian Tour

BONN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—German Foreign Minister H Dietrich Genscher and a g of businessmen left here t for a seven-day trip to J and China.

Mr. Genscher's official vis China is Bonn's first governm level contact with the new nese leadership.

The West German delega is scheduled to arrive in T for regular bilateral talks to row and will travel on to Pe on Wednesday.



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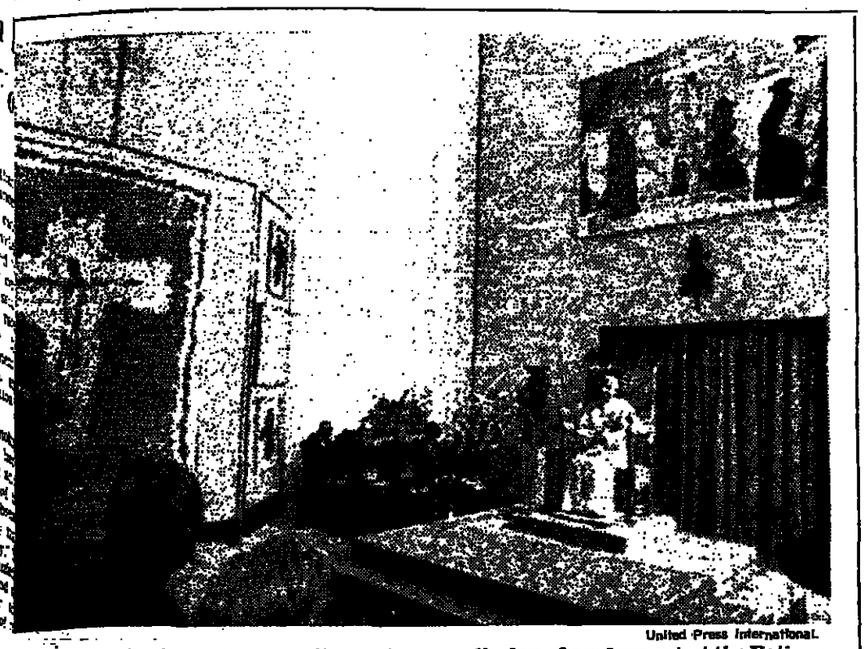
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United Press International.

Pope Paul attends the inauguration of the new display of modern art at the Vatican.

Pope Inaugurates Vatican Art Exhibit

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI inaugurated a modern art exhibition under the porch of St. Peter's Square yesterday telling artists they are as welcome in the Vatican as they were under his Renaissance predecessors.

"Here you are not entirely strangers, but invited, welcomed and also understood—a thing that is not always easy," the Pontiff told painters and sculptors who donated 80 art works to help him celebrate his 80th birthday earlier this month. The display of art works, either specially done for the occasion or donated by their owners, included works by Marc Chagall, Salvador Dali, Max Ernst, Henri Matisse, Georges Rouault, Giorgio de Chirico, Renato Guttuso and Pietro Annigoni.

Several of the artists attended the inauguration.

Vatican officials said the exhibition will remain in the porch until Jan. 6, and then probably will be moved to the Modern Religious Art Gallery in the Vatican museums.

The Pontiff today declared a 19th-century Lebanese hermit monk a saint. The canonization of Charbel Makhlouf was the first such action performed in the Vatican for a member of an Eastern rite church since the Vatican revised sainthood procedures four centuries ago.

Assisting the Pope in the canonization mass was Antoine Pierre Khreish, patriarch of the Maronites.

First for Maronite Christians

Sect Rejoices as Lebanese Becomes a Saint

By Thomas W. Lippman

BAABDA, Lebanon, Oct. 9 (WP).—For the Maronite Christians of Lebanon, this was a day of exaltation and of defiance.

Charbal Makhlouf, a 19th-century monk and hermit, became the first Maronite in history to be formally canonized as a saint of the Roman Catholic Church, to which the Lebanese sect was reunited in the Middle Ages. The Vatican ceremonies, conducted by Pope Paul VI, were carried live on television here. Whole families gathered to see their political and spiritual leaders take part. Thousands more marched barefoot for hours to Saint Charbel's hilltop monastery in a demonstration of their faith.

President Elias Sarkis joined them there in a solemn mass of celebration. He is a Christian, like all his predecessors in the president's post.

For the Christians the significance of the event was more than religious. It reaffirmed the ties to Europe and the West that have sustained the Maronites through centuries of conflict with the Moslems who surround them. They took it as a sign of recognition by the outside world that Lebanon's Christians are something more than the trigger-happy militiamen who fought the country's Moslems in the civil war.

In a message to his flock sent from Rome, where he assisted the Pope in the mass of canonization, the Maronite patriach, Antoin Pierre Khreish, said that Saint Charbel's saintbood "means a great deal for the Maronite sect, for Lebanon and for the church as a whole."

He said it means "great spiritual rejoicing after the great crisis to which the church was subjected, after the loss of thousands of its children, the attacks on its churches and institutions and the smearing of its reputation."

He also said it was a source of hope that "God will not abandon the Maronite sect in the future," because of "the sacrifice of the many martyrs who preferred death to apostasy."

A Moslem observer said, "They think it shows that God is on their side." That was certainly the atmosphere in which the ceremonies were watched here in the home of Joseph Nahme, an amateur historian from a prominent Christian family who spent 40 years in Lebanon's Christian-dominated army. Mr. Nahme and his wife and daughters were like American football fans cheering for their team as the Pope and their patriarch canonized their saint while their Christian countrymen sang and prayed.

"Today all the world can see that we are not savages," Mr. Nahme said. "We aren't fanatics. It's the Moslems who think that unbelievers are infidels and heathens. But we had the courage to fight for ourselves."

In phrases that have been heard from countless Lebanese Christians during the years of religious strife here, Mr. Nahme blamed the country's majority Moslems for the trouble, saying they wanted to "massacre" the Christians. And he complained that until today, the Maronites' fellow Christians in Europe and the United States had chosen to ignore this persecution because "your God is Arab oil money."

This kind of thinking is not unusual in Lebanon, where the civil war ended only when the Syrian Army imposed peace and no one imagines that the roots of the strife have been killed or that the bitterness of the war has faded.

Mr. Nahme's family is from the Christian town of Deir el-Qamr, in the Shouf Mountains southeast of Beirut. That was the scene of a Moslem massacre of Christians in 1860 that some Maronites still talk about as if occurred yesterday. On the wall of his rustic, booklined living room is a schematic drawing of the Nahme family tree, with one branch cut off.

Far Into the Past

That branch, he said represents the "220 young men our family lost at Deir el-Qamr." That showed, he said, that it was wrong to blame the Palestinian refugees and their guerrilla units for the civil war, because the conflit goes back far into the past.

The Christians have continued to recruit for their militias and to solidify their control over the parts of the country they dominated during the war.

Sentiments are just as strong on the other side, among the Moslems who resent the domination of the country's economic and political life by a European-oriented minority and by their Palestinian allies who know that the Christian leadership wants to throw them out of Lebanon. The Christians' military alliance with Israel did nothing to improve relations with the Moslems.

UN Staffers in Geneva Protest Pay-Cut Plan

GENEVA, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Several hundred employees of the UN's European headquarters marched around the building last week to protest proposed salary cuts of 15 to 19 per cent.

They said they "categorically reject" an official report stating that they are overpaid and recommending wage reductions averaging 17 per cent. The report, drafted by an independent body called the International Civil Service Commission, will be submitted to the UN General Assembly next month.

Jenkins Again Appeals For an EEC Currency

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (AP).—Roy Jenkins, the president of the European Commission, the European Economic Community's executive body, has renewed an appeal on the necessity for the nine member states to create a single currency.

Mr. Jenkins said monetary and economic union was an essential prerequisite to EEC enlargement of the community and said he intended making monetary and economic problems a major point of discussion for a meeting of Common Market heads of government in Brussels Dec. 5-6.

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Yugoslav Aide Says U.S. Ties at High Point

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT). Edward Kardelj, the putative successor of President Tito of Yugoslavia, said during an interview here last week that Yugoslav-U.S. relations are better than ever, in part because of a shift in U.S. attitudes.

He attributed the improvement mainly to the acceptance by the United States of the world as it is—instead of trying to transform it using "an American model—and to heightened interest in the problems of smaller countries and the so-called nonaligned movement.

Mr. Kardelj, 67, a member of Yugoslavia's collective presidency headed by Marshal Tito, met with President Carter, vice-President Mondale, members of Congress and officials concerned with East-West relations during a week of talks here.

Acknowledging fluctuations in Yugoslavia's relations with the United States as well as with the Soviet Union, he said this situation had caused his nonaligned Communist government to realize that it needed "more frequent talks, contacts and exchanges of views" with the major powers.

His visit, which he described as one of the "longest and broadest exchanges of views between us and the United States since 1950, "was part of that process, he said. So was Marshal Tito's trip to the Soviet Union and China in August. The Yugoslav leader is expected to visit the United States next year.

"I have the feeling that the American government attitude toward Yugoslavia is developing on a positive course because the United States has an interest in accepting Yugoslavia as it is," Mr. Kardelj said.

He recalled that whenever a Yugoslav official had gone to a Communist country, Belgrade had been accused of leaning to the East, and that parallel accusations occurred when a Yugoslav traveled to the West.

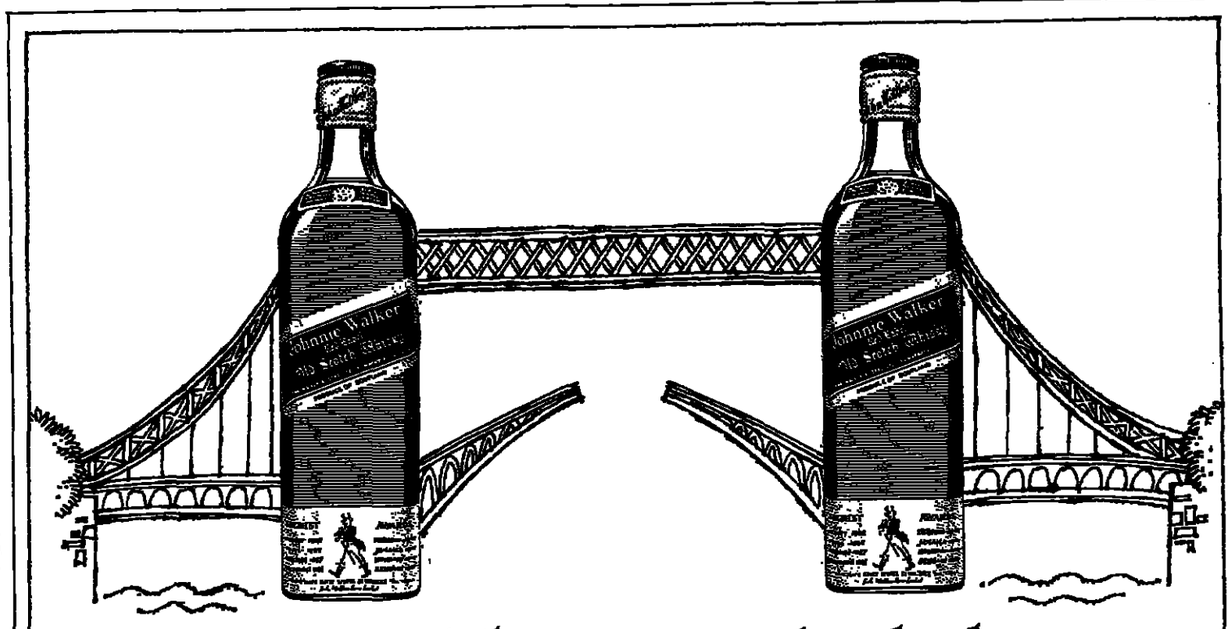
Change Is Noted

"This is beginning to change," he said, asserting that the rest of the world, including the Soviet Union, had come to accept the idea that Yugoslavia's unique course between the power blocs after World War II was irreversible. "This course couldn't be changed by President Tito or by me or by anyone else," Mr. Kardelj said.

During the Angolan civil war of 1975, the United States was annoyed with Yugoslavia for allowing Soviet planes to cross Yugoslav air space with supplies for the eventually victorious faction. There was also a dispute over the holding by Yugoslavia of a U.S. citizen on economic espionage charges.

Wall Kills 11 in Manila

MANILA, Oct. 9 (AP).—At least 11 persons scavenging in the rubble of a group of burned-out buildings were killed yesterday when a concrete wall fell on them, police said.



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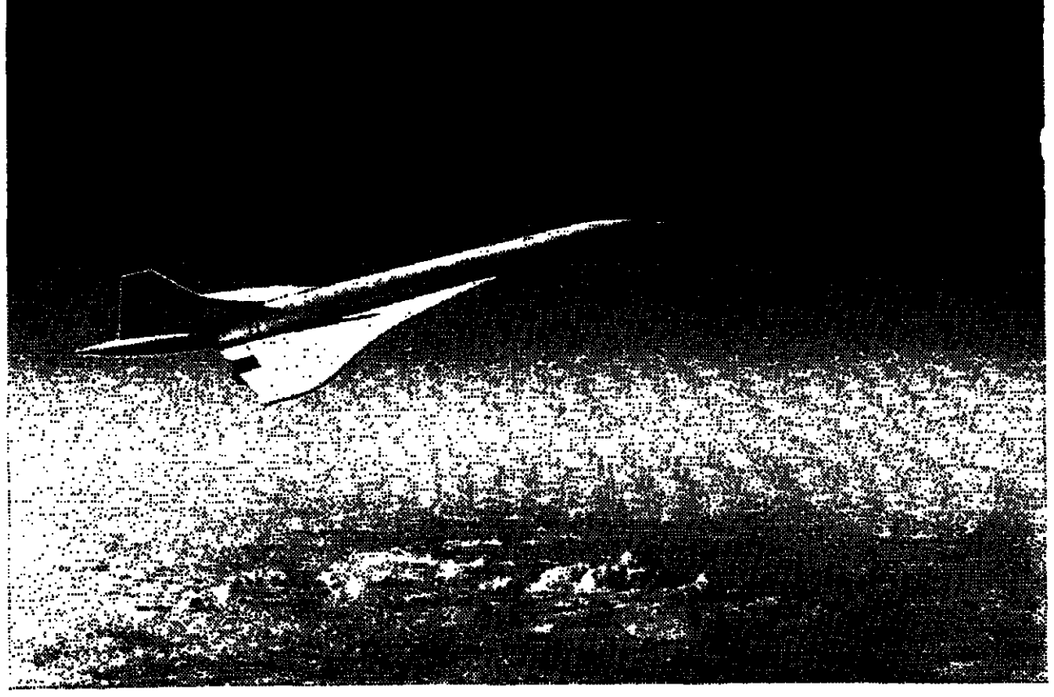
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Turchin Held Ready to Quit Russia Friday

Emigration to U.S. Is Goal of Dissident

MOSCOW, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Valentin Turchin, a key figure in Soviet dissident circles, will leave the Soviet Union on Friday for Vienna, a month after receiving permission to emigrate, dissident sources said yesterday.

Mr. Turchin, 46, founder of the Soviet branch of Amnesty International, a London-based organization concerned about political prisoners, was summoned to the Moscow visa office on Tuesday and given visas for himself, his wife, Tanya, and their two children to go to Israel—although he is not Jewish—the sources said.

He was later briefly detained by KGB security police and questioned about imprisoned dissidents Alexander Ginzburg and Yuri Orlov, both members of the Moscow group set up to observe Soviet compliance with the human-rights provisions of the 1975 Helsinki declaration.

Arrests, Exile

Mr. Turchin has for several months been acting as the main spokesman and translator for the group, which has lost many members through arrests, exile and emigration since it was founded last year.

Mr. Turchin, physicist who has specialized in computer languages, has been out of work since speaking out in defense of dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov in 1974. He will go to the United States, where he has been offered a teaching post at Columbia University, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the mother of another member of the Helsinki group, Anatoli Shcharansky, who was arrested last March, said today that she had again been refused permission to visit her son.



Associated Press.

POWERFUL DISPLAY—Libyan troops rally at Tarhouna, near Tripoli, to celebrate anniversary of the eviction of Italian troops from the country in World War II.

Sacred River Draws Pilgrims

Thousands Travel to Ganges, Age-Old Symbol of Hinduism

By William Borders

RISHIKESH, India (NYT).—The pilgrims start coming early in the morning, before the sun breaks through the mist on their holy river.

The Ganges, which is sacred to Hindus for its entire 1,500 miles, is particularly sacred here in northern Uttar Pradesh, so they come from all over to crowd along its banks, to bathe, to pray.

"They come to find peace and truth in these mountains along this river," said Swami Prem Varni at his hillside ashram, a retreat that is decorated with signs that say "Lead me from darkness to light" and "Lead me from the mortal to the immortal."

Hundreds of Swamis

Rishikesh is a cluster of temples and ashrams 120 miles north of New Delhi in the foothills of the Himalayas. The hills here are dotted with hundreds of swamis, some eager to help pilgrims, like Swami Prem Varni, who has visiting hours from 3 to 5 every afternoon, and others who are reclusive.

This is where the Beatles cam nine years ago to spend time Maharishi Mahesh Yogi's Ac demy of Meditation, a sprawli campus with views of the riv from every room. Their gu who now spends most of his ti in Switzerland, still has a w following, including Indi Gandhi, who had a two-da private meeting with him l month.

It is one of the mysteries this country that the most ha boiled businessman in Calcutta, Bombay will still become em tional when he talks of Rishik or of the river as it flows p the nearby holy city of Hardw

"We come every year for thi said a clothing manufacturer the river bank at Hardwar af he had come a thousand mi with his wife and several ch dren. "Why we do it? Beca our people have bathed here the Ganges for generations a I think my sons and their s will too."

The Ganges is special even Indians for whom it has no p ticular religious significance. example, Prime Minister Jawh lal Nehru, insisting that he "no religious sentiment in matter," directed that his as be thrown into the Ganga—t is the river's Indian name—plaining the request this w "The Ganga is the river of In beloved of her people, arou which are intertwined her mi memories, her hopes and fe her songs of triumph, her victo and her defeats. She has b a symbol of India's age-long c ture and civilization, ever cha ing, ever flowing and yet ever same Ganga."

Beggars Benefit

On the way to its banks h dozens of lepers sit begging, the hope of gaining from pilgrims' spirit of good Women in gold-flecked saris s at change booths set up for purpose to get handfuls of c worth a fraction of a cent e then walk down the line drop one or two into every cup.

Hardwar is one of the s holy cities of India, a pilgri place because of the belief God once visited, and its a sphere is so spiritual that in the rooms of its best warn: "Meat is totally prohi in Hardwar. Any resident lating this act will be subje to police action."

Many thousands come to H war every year to bathe; in years there are millions.

At just after sunset, pour through the narrow streets and down 29 broad steps to the river, where holy are lighting torches and cha the names of gods: "Ram, Ram." The tumult rises as people join in the chants an priests ring bells and crash of brass cymbals in the rh of the prayers.

There are a number of temples at the riverside. P stop, palms together in reve for a moment, in front o gods or goddesses they wo and then press on, eagerly s ing up Ganges water to take for devotions.

Dictatorship Less Terrifying in Santiago

Style of Repression Differs Widely in Chile and Argentina

By Karen DeYoung

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 9 (WP).—An Argentine intellectual related a recent conversation with a Chilean friend.

"We got into the rather ghoulish question of whose government is more repressive," he said. "Which country deserves a worse international reputation?"

The answer, the Argentine said, was that, while repression by military governments in both countries was severe, it was perhaps less terrifying in Chile because "at least in Chile, there are some rules to the game. One knows how far one can go."

The notion of rules to the game is a very real concept to those living under the two military regimes. They are the guidelines for daily activity, the boundaries of dissent and the unstated but definite penalties for overstepping those bounds.

While the distinctions may appear unnecessarily fine to outsiders, there are definite differences between the two dictatorships.

These differences have worked to the advantage of Argentina, and to the disadvantage of Chile, in terms of overseas image. Although both countries' records on human rights are sullied, Chile's image is far worse than Argentina's.

One of the main reasons is that Chile provides a much clearer target for criticism. The military junta has had four years to consolidate its power. While factionalism exists among and within the armed forces in both countries, it is much less pronounced in Chile.

"They may argue privately *among themselves*," said a Chilean civilian official, "but when the chips are down, there is no question of total support for Pinochet."

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, chosen by the junta as president, is a dictator in the traditional mold. According to friends and enemies, his power is almost absolute.



UPI.

Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla



UPI.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet

That power, and a Chilean tendency toward legalism and respect for authority, has created a well-defined system of repression. Newspapers and magazines are subject to censorship, political parties are outlawed and labor unions are governed by strict rules.

By the same token, Gen. Pinochet's establishment of a powerful state security agency insured that the finger of guilt would be accurately pointed when politically active Chileans disappeared.

Eighteen months after seizing power, the Argentine President, Gen. Jorge Rafael Videla, has no such obvious power. Rumors of his imminent overthrow by hardliners within the government circulate periodically and his aides enthusiastically report them as evidence that he is trying, against difficult odds, to be moderate.

Argentina has no well-defined security police network. Rather, each branch of the armed forces maintains its own intelligence agency and countless unofficial subgroups answerable to widely diffused lines of military authority.

Argentina has few press censorship laws, relying instead on a system of "self-censorship" that effectively cows most publishers.

Political parties and labor unions are merely "suspended" in Argentina, with only vague definitions of what activities they can still carry out.

Argentine Disappearances

Estimates of the number of Argentines who have disappeared since the junta assumed power range from 5,000 to 20,000. While the government privately admits that it has at least 4,000 persons under detention, it has no explanation for the disappearance of a number of prominent Argentines, many ostensibly allied with the Videla faction. They presumably have been taken on orders from his enemies within the military.

As a result, foreign journalists often find it difficult to pinpoint the blame for abuse of human rights in Argentina and are left reporting the "difficult" situation here.

No such kid gloves are applied to Gen. Pinochet, whose highly structured police agency was blamed with some certainty for abducting more than 700 Chileans, by conservative estimate.

There is evidence that the Argentine junta is not quite as disorganized as it appears. Informed sources said that the Argentine military carefully studied the Chilean model before making its move last year.

Its conclusion, sources said, was that if it were to impose a rigid structure complete with repressive decrees and carefully justified legalism, it would end up with the same bad image as the Chileans.

Opposition movements within the two countries also differ. In Chile, where there is a long tradition of strong political parties and elected civilian government, most parties are horrified at what has occurred. They have buried their disagreements and joined in an increasingly powerful and effective opposition.

Argentina's political parties have been in disarray for the last 60 years. During that time, there has been a total of 23 presidents, 12 civilian and 11 military, whose terms ranged from three days to nine years.

The human-rights movement in Argentina is spread thinly over a number of groups. They have little contact with each other and their lists of disappearances and atrocities differ widely.

The same problems are reflected overseas, where the well-organized Chilean exiles receive considerable publicity, while Argentine exiles generally carry their domestic quarrels along with them.

Man in Hamburg Held After Attack On 4 Paintings

HAMBURG, Oct. 9 (AP).—Police announced yesterday the arrest of a 40-year-old unemployed man in connection with the acid attack on four paintings, including two by Rembrandt, in a Kassel art gallery.

An investigation is under way to determine whether the man, identified as Hans-Joachim Hohlmann, may have also been responsible for similar attacks this year in galleries in Hamburg, Lueneburg, Bochum, Essen and Duesseldorf, officers said.

According to police, Mr. Bohlmann was taken into custody Friday night in his apartment in Hamburg about eight hours after the attack in Kassel's Wilhelmshoehe Castle Gallery.

Paintings damaged in the attack included the gallery's premier attraction, Rembrandt's "Jacob's Blessing," and a self-portrait by the Dutch master that was almost obliterated.

According to police, Mr. Bohlmann said he began his vandalizing spree in March, soon after his wife was killed in a traffic accident. Mr. Bohlmann was described by police as emotionally.

Leader of Sri Lanka Seen Widening Hold

COLOMBO, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Sri Lanka Prime Minister J.R. Jayewardene, 72, will assume office as President with full executive powers this week under a new French-style form of government, informed sources said.

The sources said that Mr. Jayewardene would also name his own successor as prime minister. The likely choice is his deputy leader in the ruling United National party, Ranasinghe Premadasa.

German Economics Aide

BONN, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Otto Lambsdorff took over last week as West German minister of economics, succeeding Hans Friderichs who joined one of the republic's largest commercial banks whose chief was killed by terrorists on July 30.

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S. Korea Quells Demonstration by 1,000 Students

SEOUL, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The South Korean government has quelled an incident of campus unrest in Seoul. An announcement by Seoul National University, the country's largest campus, said that part of the school was closed temporarily after a demonstration Friday night by about 1,000 students.

University officials said 23 students were expelled and 38 were barred from attending classes for a year or longer. The police refused to say whether any student was arrested.

Witnesses said the demonstration flared at the end of a campus symposium on the need for more democracy in South Korea.

At the end of the speeches, students began shouting demands for direct election of officers to various student groups. Under the present system, the officers are appointed by the school. As scores of riot police lobbed tear gas, the demonstration broke up, witnesses said.

O'Neill Rent Data Sought; Korean Payment Alleged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT).—The House thics committee has authorized a subpoena for the rent records of House Speaker Thomas O'Neill of Massachusetts to investigate an allegation that his rent was paid by Tongsun Park, the fugitive Korean political agent.

This is the first known specific inquiry into the affairs of a sitting congressman. The committee, the full name of which is the Committee on Standards of Official Conduct, previously focused its attention on former congressmen.

Rep. O'Neill, who vigorously denied the allegation, is also the most prominent congressman against whom an allegation of possible misconduct has been made.

A Committee spokesman declined to name the informant alleged to have made the charge or to reveal how much Mr. Park was supposed to have paid or over what period.

A spokesman quote Rep. O'Neill as saying: "This thing is absolutely ridiculous." The speaker said he had the canceled checks to support his claim and would give them to the ethics committee.

Four Dissidents Reportedly to Be Tried in Prague

VIENNA, Oct. 9 (Reuter).—Four Czechoslovak dissidents, including a former spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights movement, are to be tried on subversion, informed sources said last week.

Czechoslovak sources cont from Vienna named the playwright Vaclav Havel, nalist Jiri Lederer and Ovnest and Frantisek Pa both former theater directo

They will go on trial on 17 in Prague, the sources

Havel was one of the or leaders of the Charter 77 formed 10 months ago to attention to what it claime violations of civil liberties Prague government.

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Algeria (air)$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Australia (air) ..$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Bahrein (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Belgium ... B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Bermu (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air)$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air)D.Kr.	438.00	219.00	124.00
Dubai (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Ethiopia (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)..F.M.	776.00	388.00	165.00
France F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ..£ St.	35.00	16.50	9.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
Greece (air) Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air)$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air)$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air)$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland £ St.	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air)$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air)$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air)$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ..$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air)$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air)$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands Gld.	284.00	142.00	79.00

	12 mos.	6 mos.	3 mos.
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air) $	272.00	136.50	75.00
Poland (air)$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air) Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air)$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)....$	272.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air) .$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) Ptas.	8,400.00	4,200.00	2,350.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) .S.Kr.	444.00	222.00	127.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	308.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air)$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air)$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.E. (air)$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air)$	272.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air) ..$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Zaire (air)$	228.00	114.00	63.00

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Bids Replace Tickets for Past Fancy

MONTE CARLO, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Five sumptuous railroad coaches from the golden era of the Orient Express were sold at auction yesterday for a total of 1,450,000 francs ($290,000).

Two businessmen, an American and a Swiss, bought three of the coaches. They plan to use them to conduct tourists on nostalgic gourmet train rides across Europe. The other two cars went to anonymous bidders.

The coaches sold for about half what it would cost to duplicate them at today's construction prices, said Peter Wilson, chairman of Sotheby Parke-Bernet. James Sherwood, president of Venice Containers, Inc., of New York and London, paid 500,000 francs ($100,000) for two sleeping cars, which will form part of a special train carrying passengers from London to Paris to the sea Containers-owned Cipriani Hotel in Venice.

Albert Glatt, owner of Intrag, Ltd., in Zurich, paid 290,000 francs ($58,000) for a 1926 dining car. He said he plans to fix it up to the other refurbished coaches of his "nostalgia Orient Express," which makes a summer runs between Zurich and Istanbul.

Mr. Wilson conducted the 40-minute auction at the tiny Monbivielle railroad station here on behalf of the Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits



Associated Press.

James Sherwood and one of coaches he bought.

(International Sleeping Car Co.).

About 250 persons attended the auction but only a half-dozen serious bidders materialized. The auction was held inside a train shed as rain fell on the coaches parked in the yard outside.

One guest was a former conductor of the Orient Express, Roger Commault, 73.

"I used to take the greatest care of Toscanini," he recalled. "I would guard his door. He was half blind and feared photographers' flash bulbs.

"Until 1937, we had no worry of air travel. We had on these trains the richest clientele—Maurice Chevalier, Jack Dempsey... Each afternoon we would take out the tables in the dining room and play phonograph records for dancing."

The Orient Express died, a victim of soaring costs and popularized air travel, on May 30, a dim shadow of its former self, with snack bars instead of dining cars and six-bunk couchettes instead of private sleeping coaches.

Paper Says Biko Autopsy Will Detail Injuries

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 9 (UPI).—The autopsy report on the death of black activist Steve Biko will show that he suffered cerebral brain damage, breastbone and rib injuries, various burns and probably kidney failure, the Johannesburg Sunday Express said today.

The newspaper, quoting "sources connected with the forensic investigation" into Mr. Biko's death in a police cell on Sept. 12, said that "in addition to critical brain damage... Mr. Biko had severe injuries to the ribcage, where two ribs are reported to have been fractured from the sternum (breastbone), various cauterizations or burns about the body, and probable renal failure, though an analysis of kidney tissue is apparently still under way."

Mr. Biko's death in police detention raised an international outcry. He was the 20th person to die in police custody since March of last year.

Although a postmortem examination was made the day after Mr. Biko's death, the circumstances surrounding the death remain a mystery. The autopsy report may not be published for two weeks.

'Cloud of Suspicion'

The Johannesburg Sunday Express said in an editorial, "It is urgent that the facts surrounding Biko's death are officially made known. A hanging cloud of suspicion cannot be tolerated.

"A number of, sometimes horrible, [news] reports are appearing here and overseas. Possible causes of death are being mentioned, with all kinds of implications. And none of these have yet been denied," the newspaper said.

Justice Minister James Kruger, in announcing Mr. Biko's death, referred to the fact that the black leader had been refusing food and water since Sept. 5. He later issued a "clarification," saying he never linked the death to a hunger strike.

Athens Bombs Strike U.S., Communist Sites

ATHENS, Oct. 9 (AP).—Bombs damaged the U.S. Air Force Officers' Club and Communist party youth office early today, police reported, only a day after three cars belonging to the U.S. military were hit by Molotov cocktails.

Authorities said no one was injured in today's blasts. The bomb at the vacant Air Force club caused little damage, but police said the bombing of party youth office seriously damaged the premises and an adjacent apartment.

News Analysis

Changes Sought in U.K. Labor Party System

By R. W. Apple Jr.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Beneath the seemingly placid surface of the Labor party's annual conference, which ended here on Friday, issues were raised that could dramatically alter the shape of the party.

Rank-and-file members who consider the party structure undemocratic and inflexible are pushing for changes.

Two processes are involved: the selection of a party leader, who becomes prime minister when Labor wins an election, and the reselection (or renomination) of members of Parliament.

Both were discussed in closed sessions at the conference of a party that has loudly proclaimed its belief in open government in recent months—"a ridiculous inconsistency," according to Joan Lestor, the party chairman. No action was taken. The issues will be studied by the party's national executive committee in the next year, and the conference next year will act on the committee's recommendations.

Election of Leader

The Labor party leader is chosen not by primary election or by convention but by the vote of the Labor members of Parliament. Thus, Labor party members who live in constituencies represented by members of other parties lack even an indirect voice in the process.

The parliamentary Labor party is more moderate than the other major party organs—the national executive committee and the annual conference—which tend to be dominated by left-wing activists. The activists, not surprisingly, want a voice in selecting the leader. But there is a major catch: The five or six largest unions constitute a majority at the conference, and they are not eager to assume the responsibility of designating a party leader. So it is unlikely that the conference will be transformed into a U.S.-style nominating convention.

Some change is likely, however, possibly a formula that would give roles to the members of Parliament, the unions and local Labor parties. A formula could well determine whether a left-winger like Anthony Wedgwood Benn or a moderate like Denis Healey or Mrs. Shirley Williams, the education secretary, succeeds James Callaghan as party leader.

Parliamentary candidates are now selected by general management committees in each constituency. Although they occasionally have as few as 10 or 15 members and are often dominated by extremists, the committees have the final word. Tradition, moreover, dictates that once a candidate is elected to Parliament he is reselected automatically until he dies or loses.

Since many of the constituencies are dominated by one party, tired parliamentary blood is a perennial problem for Labor.

On the rare occasions when a sitting member is denied renomination, the member often complains that the grounds were trivial or the process unreasonable. Maureen Colquohon believes, for example, that she was recently refused reselection because she is a lesbian. Reg Prentice thinks he was penalized because of his refusal to change his views to match those of a new management committee.

(Mr. Prentice resigned from the Labor party yesterday.)

The reformers, led by the committee for Labor party democracy, want a system in which all members of Parliament would face reselection regularly.

But by whom, how often, and under what rules? As always, the fine print tells.

Leftist Proposal

The left-wing activists want a system that would permit reselection proceedings at any time; a member might have to face reselection four or five times between elections. The evaluation would be conducted by the general management committee, according to whatever criteria it chose.

The moderates have a different goal. They would like no more than one re-evaluation of each member during each Parliament, and they would like it to be carried out by all party members in the district.

It is all very technical, but it involves the very meat of politics—power. The struggle may not be visible, but it will be intense, and its outcome will say more about the Labor party's future than all the resolutions passed in Brighton last week.

Woman Is Killed By IRA Gunmen

BELFAST, Oct. 9 (UPI).—IRA provisionals shot and killed a 24-year-old member of the Ulster Defense Regiment early today as she slept with her 3-year-old daughter in a trailer outside her parents' home at Middletown, near the Irish border.

Police said that the gunmen tore open the door of the trailer and fired at Margaret Anne Hearst as she lay in her bed.

The shot awakened the child, and as she screamed the gunmen fired more shots in her direction twice hitting a teddy bear she was holding but missing her.

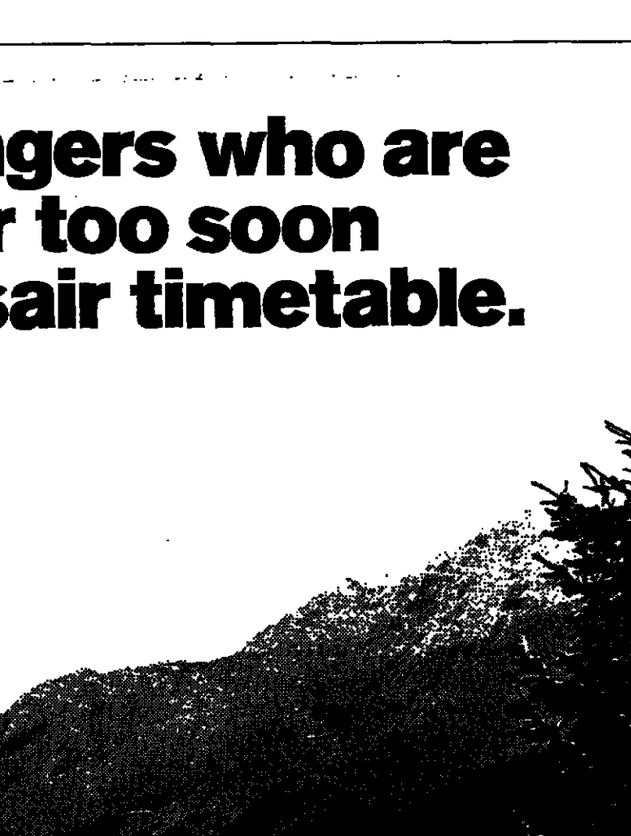
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Every day thousands of international airline passengers in the Geneva and Zurich airport transit sections cast yearning looks out at Switzerland, so close you can almost touch it. A glass window shuts them away – an obstacle imposed by the Swissair timetable, which takes great pains to provide prompt connections for passengers arriving from one of the 85 Swissair destinations the world over and flying on to another of the 85 Swissair destinations the world over. So let this pretty picture serve as some amends for the implacable efficiency with which the Swissair timetable snatches you away from the lovely landscapes of Switzerland. (Not to mention the winter delights of snow, spas, and bars.)

Swissair simply didn't dare leave unmentioned the fact that you can do more in Switzerland than just change planes.

SWISSAIR

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 8— Monday, October 10, 1977 *

Closing Books on Watergate

"Maximum John" Sirica, about to retire from the federal bench after a full, rich and colorful career, hardly lived up to his draconian nickname in dealing with the Watergate cover-up case defendants. His sentences were moderate and reasonable. And recently Judge Sirica substantially reduced the sentences he had imposed on the three biggies in the cover-up case, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell and former Nixon White House aides H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman. As a consequence, all three will be eligible for parole much, sooner—Messrs. Haldeman and Mitchell in June, and Mr. Ehrlichman this month (although he is serving a second, concurrent 20-month minimum sentence for his conviction in the "plumbers" case, which would also have to be reduced).

* * *

We think Judge Sirica did the right thing. As a precondition of the reduction of the sentences, he received some taped expressions of remorse from the three men. It was nothing that will find a place in the history of great confessional literature, nothing especially perceptive or moving or plausible even, but American justice is not in the business of forcing public confessions. And the mere fact that these three men acknowledged, at last, for the record that they more or less share everyone else's appraisal of what happened—i.e., who dunnit—is something. Nor is there any arguing with the fact that they are hardly likely ever to be in positions to repeat the crimes of which they were convicted, even if they were disposed to do so, which they claim they are not.

The point is this: They have been punished, and they have been punished enough. And in this connection, one can only try to imagine how that punishment has been intensified by the spectacle of the unimprisoned sage of San Clemente musing on TV (in return for a potful of money) about their guilt and their mistakes and suggesting that, nevertheless, in his own saintly and unparalleled magnanimity, he doesn't really hold against them what they did to his career. Anyone could take a 20-month sentence—but could you take that?

* * *

Just in case you think we are picking on Richard Nixon, we ought to say here and now that we don't think he has been the worst offender in this matter, at least on the hypocrisy front. No, he has only been the *second* worst. First prize, in our judgment, would have to go to those great and famous civil libertarians in the Soviet Union who expressed the other day, through their official news agency, Tass, profound displeasure at Judge Sirica's lightening of the Watergate sentences. "By virtually pardoning the offenders, the U.S. authorities again demonstrate their duplicity," Tass complained. But what were the "offenders'" offenses?—you have to ask yourself. Wiretapping? Political burglary? Obstruction of justice? In the Soviet Union, government officials get medals for doing the things Messrs. Haldeman, Ehrlichman and Mitchell got sent up the river for.

But never mind. Judge Sirica knew what the crimes were about and what values were at stake. And to some extent he seems to have helped impart that knowledge to the men who committed them. Now he has intervened in the process in an attempt to keep the punishment from being merely vengeful. It's too much to hope that the Russians, or Mr. Nixon, for that matter, will ever get the point of Watergate. But John Sirica *has properly concluded that, where* practically everyone else is concerned, the points that needed making have been made.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Senate and the Energy Alarm

An energy alarm bell is ringing, loud enough for all intelligent citizens to hear: Foreign oil producers already have the power to strangle our economy any time political motives move them. Whether they squeeze or not, they are already draining away our dollars—$36 billion for oil imports last year, an estimated $45 billion this year. The President heard the alarm; that's why he rushed a National Energy Plan to Congress last spring. The House heard the alarm; that's why it speedily debated, modified and enacted its version last summer.

But what of the Senate? If it has heard the alarm bell at all, its behavior makes it look like children examining the alarm clock with a hammer. The Senate is not yet finished dealing with the energy program, but already springs and flywheels are scattered all over the floor.

The President proposed—and the House enacted—tax measures to stop the use of preciously clean natural gas for industrial and utility purposes and replace it with coal, a plentiful and satisfactory substitute. The Senate has gutted the idea. The President and the House called for a stiff tax on domestic oil, to encourage conservation and send out a clear signal that the age of cheap energy is over. In the Senate, it now appears unlikely that such a tax will even get out of committee. The President and the House proposed increasing the price of natural gas—but keeping it under controls. After a week of liberal filibuster, the Senate voted decontrol. The list of savaged proposals could go on. Suffice it to say that the administration plan might have saved nearly 6 million barrels of imported oil a day in 1985. The plan passed by the House, even with modifications, would have saved perhaps 4 million barrels. Now we will be lucky if the tattered legislation likely to emerge from the Senate saves even 2 million barrels.

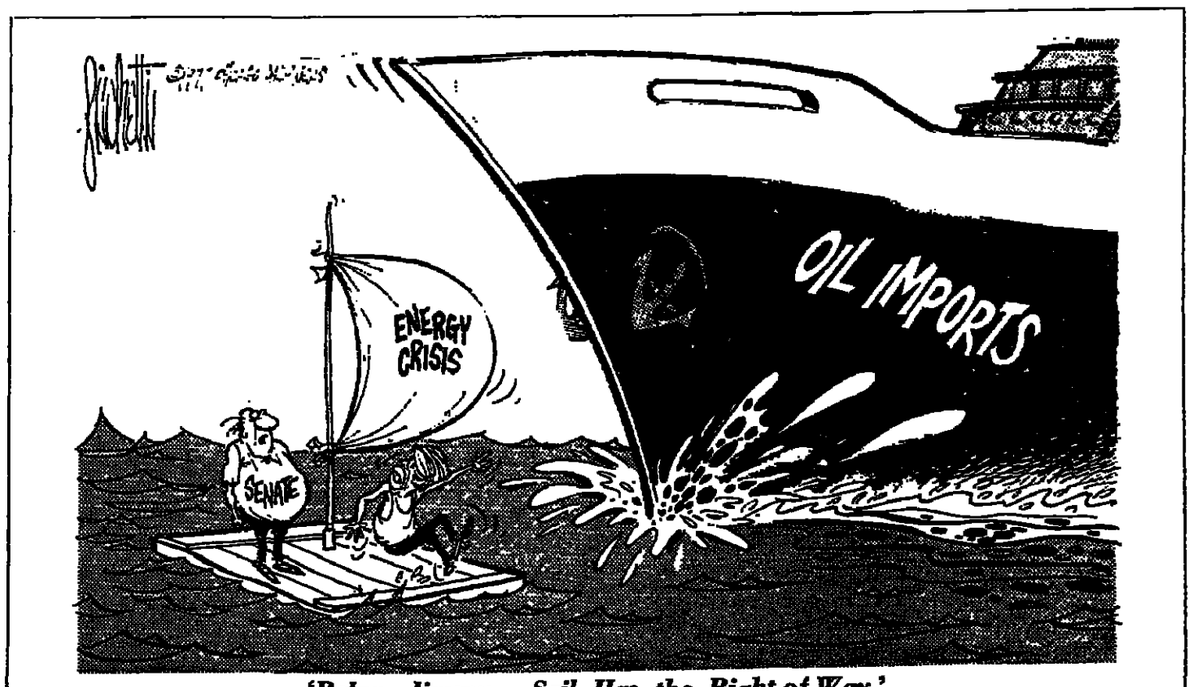
Small wonder, then, that chairman Russell Long of the Finance Committee seems willing to accept a mere skeleton bill, just enough to make it possible to go to conference with the House. Skeleton may be exactly the right image for the evident impending death of any responsible approach to energy in the Senate this year.

Some explanation for the savagery lies in the difference between the Senate and the House. In the House, the votes of the eight representatives from an oil-producing state like Louisiana can be offset by, say, 39 votes from New York. But in the Senate, each state has equal voting power. Beyond votes, the House historically has been more amenable to disciplined leadership than the Senate. Nevertheless, the stripping of the energy plan raises important questions about the quality of the Senate leadership. The fact of the filibuster alone, whatever the motives of its sponsors, was troubling. The confusion —some even suggest treachery—over how it was finally ended was at least as troubling.

There is blame aplenty for the administration as well. After its success in the House, it appears to have taken parallel success in the Senate too much for granted. Some generally sympathetic senators questioned the Carter plan and its arithmetic. But administration lobbying appears to have been late, lame—and sometimes woundingly contradictory.

The question now is whether it is too late, whether the administration and the Senate leadership can regroup in time for a salvage effort on the Senate floor. More than specific legislative steps will turn on the outcome of such an effort. As important as it is for the Senate to provide a detailed prescription, the psychological outcome is more important still. Some 60 per cent of the American people still do not understand that there is an energy crisis. What urgency is the Senate likely to impart to them if it—supposedly an august assemblage of national leaders—settles for chaotic debate and a skeleton bill? The alarm bell, after all, is still ringing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.



'Relax, Jimmy—Sail Has the Right-of-Way.'

Carter and His Approach to the Lobbies

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—President Carter is in deep trouble for the first time since he entered the White House, but in fairness, he is in trouble because he has had the audacity to face up to the most difficult national and international problems of our time.

Make a list of the most powerful special interest lobbies in Washington, and there is scarcely a one of them that he hasn't challenged: the labor lobby, the Israeli lobby, the oil and gas lobby, and the automobile lobby to begin with.

Also: the lobbies for the blacks, the Chicanos, the cities, the farmers, and abortion. And in addition, the lobbies "against" the Russians, free trade, equal rights for women, affirmative action in education, and changing the status of the Panama Canal.

This is not a one-way battle, either. For every concession he makes to the consumer lobby, he is whip-sawed by the big-business lobby, and vice versa. When he challenges the Soviets on their violations of human rights, it is said that he can't get on with Moscow, and when he cooperates with Moscow on the Middle East, he raises a storm in Israel.

Every president since the last world war has had to face this tangle, which is called democracy. So what's new? In Carter's case, the new thing is that he has decided to take on all the powerful lobbies at the same time, to fight on every front, on every continent, and on every issue from economics to theology.

Mixed Reaction

The reaction to all this is mixed. The diplomatic reports going out from Washington to the other capitals of the world in the last few days are quite different from the newspaper and electronic reports going out to the American people.

In general, Carter is being praised in the diplomatic reports for trying to get down to fundamental questions: to get the cooperation of the Soviet Union on human rights, arms control and a compromise settlement in the Middle East. Most diplomats in Washington seem to agree that Palestinians do have "legitimate rights" and that there is no way, considering the geography and politics of the world, that the Soviets can be "kept out" of a peace agreement in the Middle East.

The newspaper reports to the American people are quite different. They deal, primarily, with the opposition to Carter's Middle Eastern, energy, economic, and Panama policies, with his troubles in the Congress on these issues, and with his personal and political tactics.

These newspaper reports, emphasizing the negative and the opposition, have surprised, troubled and irritated Carter. He came to Washington proclaiming the "goodness" of the American people, and relying on a Democratic Congress to support a Democratic president. But like President Kennedy before him, he has lately been discovering that the "goodness" of the American people is overwhelmed by the selfishness of the special-interest lobbies, and that the Democratic Congress has a will of its own.

Surprising Mistakes

Also, he has made some surprising mistakes. Not since the last war have we had a president who was more available to the Congress, the press, business and labor, or had such exquisite personal manners. But lately in his presentation of major policies, he has been sudden and alone, not only in his handling of the Bert Lance case, but in his latest pronouncements on the Middle East.

The first hope and major demand of the Congress and the allies—even of the Soviets—is that they should never be surprised by sudden twists or turns of American policy. But Jimmy Carter keeps surprising them by passing long on first down.

He advocated a "homeland" for the Palestinians without checking it out even with his own State Department. He announced his energy and welfare programs without analyzing the opposition in the Congress, and he called for support of his Panama treaties before the text was published or both sides agreed on what it meant.

So he is in trouble with the lobbies, the Congress, and even with his own party and for another reason. For while he has defied the lobbies, he keeps on trying to compromise with them. When he runs into opposition on his $50 tax rebate proposal, he retreats. When he makes a deal with the Soviets on a Middle East Geneva conference, and runs into the savage opposition of the pro-Israeli lobby, he embraces his bad-mannered "friend," Edward Koch, the Democratic candidate for mayor of New York.

All this puzzles Washington—the members of his own party, the opposition, the allies, and the international community. And yet they respect Carter's courage, and his determined intention to confront the major issues at home and abroad. If he is in trouble now, it is probably because he has taken on too much too soon.

A Christian Palestinian in Lebanon

By Edward W. Said

NEW YORK.—I had been away from Lebanon (and family) for two years when I returned there this past summer. Almost as much as by the terrible scars of war in downtown Beirut one is struck by relatively insignificant changes. Nearly everyone seems to be wearing either an oversized cross or a replica of the Koran around the neck—ostentatiously announcing not a religious conviction but a political assertion.

There are Syrian Army strongpoints, but just away from them, into an either "Christian" or "Moslem" quarter, you can see an occasional armed man, a reminder that factions are ready to mobilize and fight immediately.

The worst thing is the large number of newly dispossessed, poor. Whole sections of the city were razed by the Christian warriors. The luckless inhabitants fled, and occupied houses in other districts. Groups of high-rise apartments have become ghettos: the hulks of damaged buildings are overcrowded tenements; the Gold Coast beach area is now a slum. Only the politicians are unchanged.

Xenophobic

I come from a Christian Palestinian family, which has a sizable Lebanese Christian branch. My natal connections in Lebanon are principally with Lebanese Christians, to some of whom I turn for explanations. Yet everything I hear of Moslem savagery, Palestinian treachery, Communist conspiracy is unacceptably xenophobic. None of that is capable of producing the awful results on all sides—60,000 dead, thousands more injured, and billions in property damage.

Many relatives and old friends are unapproachable now. Some families are divided as the country is divided, even though both sides are alike in their fear, their needless isolation, their endless anecdotes about "them." At least South Lebanon, which I visited, is an open battlefield. There, Israel fights Palestinians with an aim to extending Israeli hegemony over Lebanon through a discredited right wing.

Lebanon is but the latest, and the most dramatically articulated instance of what has taken place in the once-romantic Near Orient since World War II. Crisscrossed with incredibly complex and amoral weapons deals, the whole region is miserable, the people poor, frightened and abused despite pockets of enormous wealth.

What happened in former Palestine has not been a good model for the region, especially not for Lebanon. True to its roots in the culture of European imperialism, Zionism divided reality into a superior "us," and an inferior, degenerate "them." Today, if you are an Arab in Israel you are a third-class person; you cannot ever be equal, so far as landowning and immigration rights, free movement, and state institutions are concerned.

On the Israeli-occupied West Bank, daily civilian protests are dealt with summarily. Now there is no secret about state-sanctioned torture, illegal detention without trial, occasional murder. Above all, it is religion or race understood in the least universal sense that defines political attitudes. The Western liberal mind refuses to accept any of this, doubtless because "they," the Arabs, are mere Orientals.

Into this unattractive mess, President Carter's rhetorical spotlight on human rights has yet to penetrate. There has been no widespread call for attention to human rights in the Middle East—except by Palestinians. Yet now, clumsy, cautious to a fault, an Oct. 1 pronouncement on Palestinian rights has appeared, formulated by the two superpowers. Surely on some level this is an instance of the two nursing and jerking about their clients and their interests. Yet just as surely this is the first public acknowledgment that the Middle East generally, Israel and Lebanon particularly, are not simple problems of "instability" and "security," but coarse parallel instances of bloody injustice, terrible sufferings, violations of basic human rights.

Geneva clearly can have another dimension than that of a big international conference. It must be the first occasion when the whole principle of modern Middle-Eastern politics is honestly challenged. There must be recognition of the fact that *citizens with rights* (and not movable anonymous populations) are the moral norm. Hence, the importance of Palestine Liberation Organization representation at Geneva. The minority ideologies dominating Middle East political life have to be shed at Geneva, and replaced by a more generous conception of human variety.

Pitiless Logic

We need to distinguish between surface explanations of Middle Eastern problems like Lebanon, Israel, and the Palestinians, and the underlying realities. Two generations of men and women have been reared only on ideas like security, protection against extermination, minority sovereignty, an unappeasable need for weapons and their symbolism. Yet unless the pitiless logic of these concerns yields to some understanding of their human origins, the future will be still more murderous. On the other hand, a reconvened Geneva conference is an opportunity *now* that cannot be missed, for Palestinians and Israelis above all.

Edward W. Said, professor of English and comparative literature at Columbia University, is author of the forthcoming book "The Question of Palestine." He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Sorting Out The Quarrels Over Energy

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—In the tumult an the shouting of the last tw weeks one has the sense of hav ing lost all idea of economi integration. Highly intelliger people are going about confuse over what is going on in the com plicated quarrels in Washingto having to do with energy. Quit understandably. Concerning all which, a few comments:

1. The fundamental problem untouched by all the wran gling over Mr. Carter's energ bill. That problem is the oligopo istic leverage of OPEC over wor oil. Since the crack of doo sounded from Saudi Arabia aft the Yom Kippur war in 1973, policy has been arrived at to co with the quadrupled price of coming from the OPEC natio

At a political level, there is accommodationist fatalism that absolutely startling. It is though God had announced, November of 1973, that He w going to change the seaso around a bit. One professor fr Johns Hopkins proposed we shou consider military action again Saudi Arabia if absolutely nece sary. He was put in Coventry.

Dutch Forgiven

The Dutch were finally forgiv by the Arabs for siding so co spicuously with Israel during t engagement, and were magnan mously permitted to buy oil $12 per barrel. The British we secretly enjoying the whole oper tion because they knew that ve soon they would themselves fellow-profiteers of the great gouge. The United States, mea while, did nothing, and calm permitted its imports of forei oil to rise from 33 per cent n tional consumption to 50 per ce

Everyone in Washington nowadays arguing whether g prices should be deregulated. N body appears to be concern about the effect the oligopoly having on the U.S. dollar, whi is retreating all over the wor And quite rightly, inasmuch we are predicting for this yea balance-of-trade deficit appro mately four times as large as largest in our history. We arguing about windfall profits a few oil and gas producers fr Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisia while apparently resigned forev to permitting a couple of shei to decide, according to th pleasure, the cost of oil, therefore the value of the dol

2. As long as we continue force U.S. producers to sell at a lesser price than we pay foreign oil, we are in effect s sidizing the purchase of fore oil. By selling our oil at artificially low price, we simul neously increase demand and minish supply. If oil taken fr the ground is sold at less th the price of replacing that through fresh discoveries, a s sidy acts to encourage the penditure of energy dollars—t to increase general consumpt resulting in a greater importat of oil.

3. The Senate reasons corre that if oil is taxed at wellhead (for the purpose reimbursing certain purcha some of the cost of oil), th will be no increased incen to discover fresh oil. P ident Carter threatens (thro Mr. Schlesinger) retaliation, I posing to invoke the autho granted to President Ford to pose a tax on imported oil, then figure out some way to that money back to the consum through general tax relief.

A Mess

The *whole thing is a mess*, s sidizing economic archaeolog who seek to trace the movem of dollars through tariff barr entitlement redistributions, w head subsidies: a mare's nes bureaucratic interference. minding us that:

4. Economic problems are solved by the marketp doing its impartial duty. Polit problems are the preserve of state. It is the job of U.S. terprise to find oil and gas make it available. It is the of the U.S. government to u international conspiracies aga the U.S. consumer.

The government has done n ing to cope with its respons ities, but has done its best prevent the economy from co with its responsibilities. Ad the picture the opposition of government to breeder rea for the exploitation of pluto power and you have the picture of government inepti and the neutralization of entrepreneurial function.

International Opinion

Labor and European Community

Suggestions that the United Kingdom should withdraw from the European Community were voted down [at the Labor party's annual convention at Brighton last week]. So far, so good. The clamor for withdrawal was always a fraud, since it posited alternatives which did not exist, it is now for the moment stilled; and the longer it remains quiet, the less likely it is to rise again. Worried pro-Europeans, here and on the Continent, are entitled to take comfort from that . . .

It is possible to read the course of events at Brighton as showing that Labor is at last beginning to face the realities of the modern world and to develop a strategy for getting the best out of Europe. It is just as possible that the party has developed its new stance as a salve for its continuing divisions and a covert bid for the anti-European vote. Europe is an issue where Labor has been at its least admirable and most self-seeking, stolidly exalting party unity, and a particularly unattractive form of xenophobia, above national advantage. There are as yet no conclusive signs that it has reformed.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 10, 1902

NEW YORK—The Board of Naval Experts, which has been investigating the value of oil as a naval fuel, recommends that one-third of the torpedo-boats and destroyers now in commission be fitted with oil-burning plants. The preliminary report, with the results of 14 official experiments, was submitted to Rear-Admiral Melville; it shows that the engineering difficulties are almost solved.

Fifty Years Ago

October 10, 1927

NEW YORK—With Babe Ruth hitting another home run, one of the drabbest, most poorly played World Series in the history of baseball came to a sorry finish at Yankee Stadium yesterday when Earl Coombs raced across with the winning run in the ninth inning, on a wild pitch, and the Yankees, won, 4-3, over the Pittsburgh Pirates. They won the Series in four straight games, only the second time this feat has been accomplished.

Letters

New U.S. Tax Bite

Why write (IHT, Sept. 29) in such a benevolent tone about the new tax bite for Americans abroad?

After all, it is not good news. The new scheme seems to be based on the mistaken notion that Americans abroad are living it up at the expense of the taxpayers back home. This is a purely provincial outlook. Sen. Ribicoff's proposal does not change the principle, just puts his seal of approval on it.

Why don't you do an article on what other countries do for their citizens abroad? I only know it for Sweden, the Netherlands, and Britain. They grant complete exemption for an absence of 12 months. How can U.S. companies compete with that?

J. HUDIG.

Stenungsund, Sweden.

The Long Count

Your reports of the Dempsey-Tunney fight in "Fifty Years Ago" (IHT, Sept. 23) brought back pleasant memories. The bout was held on Sept. 22, and not Sept. 23, as indicated. I was there. I had paid $40 for a ringside seat; that would probably be the equivalent of approximately $100 or more today. I discovered that every seat in the stadium [Chicago's Soldiers' Field] was "ringside." Someone suggested that a pair of field glasses might be useful, so I purchased a pair, and with their aid—from my "ringside" seat—I was able to discern two figures moving about the ring, apparently engaging in the gentle art of boxing. After referee Barry—he, of the "long count"—had given Tunney the benefit of about 15 seconds, instead of 10, Tunney was taking no chances and back-pedaled the rest of the fight. It was apparent that it would have been a knockout if the count had started immediately.

WILLIAM B. BEIRNE.

Paris.

U.S. and Israel

The IHT of Oct. 4 reports Secretary of State Vance as saying that "our commitment [to Israel] is well known, it's of 30-year standing just about, and it continues." Recent stories report that this "commitment" is now costing the U.S. people nearly $2 billion annually. Is it not, then, time for Americans to take a harder look at the nature of this "commitment"?

The creation of the State of Israel, nearly 30 years ago, was virtualy a unilateral act on the part of President Truman. Ostensibly, it was done for humanitarian reasons, with which all the world sympathized at the time, but like other acts of President Truman (such as the dropping of the A-bombs), it also had political motivations. Our "commitment" to Israel, backed by powerful political forces, has continued ever since, but I am impelled to question whether this vast annual outlay, in military hardware which rapidly becomes obsolete in any case, is really necessary and in the best interests of the country.

Could not Israel's legitimate rights be equally well defended by an outright treaty of alliance? The present situation is clearly anomalous and only serves to line the pockets of the armament manufacturers and to fan prejudices against Israel.

JOHN BARNARD ROBINSON

Chéserex-sur-Nyon, Switzerland.

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A Talk With Brzezinski: 'Concerned Optimism' on World Affairs

By Jonathan Power

WASHINGTON (IHT).—*The following are excerpts from an interview with Zbigniew Brzezinski, President Carter's national security adviser, by Jonathan Power of the International Herald Tribune. The interview took place here on Sept. 20, 21 and 22.*

Power—I noticed in an article you wrote, I think it was a conference presentation that was published in the Lugano Review some time ago, you perceived a moment, a time of pessimism in the West but also pessimism in the East—a lack of confidence in the Communist countries. There's a general pessimism in the developed societies?

Brzezinski—Yes, because both the Western society and the Communist society—and a Communist society is really a derivative of Western society because Marxism is a Western concept applied in semi-Eastern societies—have based their concept of the future largely on the basis of some idealized conception of a state of well-being which some day will emerge. In a way it's a perception of the future which is based on the notion of some sort of Utopian condition. In one sense, this is rooted in religion. In another sense, nationalism implies the idea that if you achieve your nationhood things will be well, provided you merge yourself with it. In different ways Rousseau and others contributed to that. Marxism, too, has a concept of the future, which, for all of its historical dynamism, is a curiously static concept. You reach the Communist society, and you have reached the state of well-being. I think what Western man has learned and what the Communists are learning even more painfully, is that you never reach the state of perfection, that all social change is a process, that this process points toward an improvement or toward degradation. That you cannot *a priori* be certain as to which it will be, I think this has induced in Western man a sense of uneasiness, which is coupled with tremendous awakening of aspirations worldwide and concomitant with it a certain sense of guilt on the part of Western man over the fact that he's well-to-do, relatively speaking, while much of the rest of humanity is very poor. Speaking now personally, I remain very optimistic. I remain optimistic both intellectually and politically.

Q—Your writings are infused with an almost gay optimism.

A—I wouldn't call it gay, I would call it a very concerned optimism. I see humanity teetering between the possibility of considerable improvement and real chaos and disintegration. I see in the West, and particularly in America, the capacity for purposeful action which is needed. When I said earlier that I am both politically and intellectually optimistic, I used these two terms deliberately. I am intellectually optimistic in the sense that I see analytically the potential for improvement, and I analytically perceive certain trends which involve improvement. I am politically optimistic in the sense that I believe that if you are engaged in shaping things, you have to be optimistic. That is an imperative. Pessimism is a self-fulfilling prophecy, and if you're politically engaged you cannot afford Spenglerian doom as your basic perspective.

Q—If we could turn to one of the major themes I want to talk to you about, the Third World. In your book, "Between Two Ages," you wrote that the United States is the innovative and creative society of today. But you also say it is a major disruptive influence on the world scene. And again, you write of how one of the results of American economic and political involvement in the Third World is "A new tension between the kind of global stability and order that America subjectively seeks and the instability, impatience and frustration that America, unconsciously promotes." You also have written: "In the Third World the effect of the U.S. influence is to intensify social contradictions and the conflict between generations." That leaves me with the feeling that American influence is not that good for the world—a feeling, however, I *know* you don't share, despite the contradictions you highlight.

A—I think that American influence is mixed. I don't claim that it's an unqualified blessing. I think America does stir the imagination. I think America does challenge established verities. I think America provides a vista to a future which most people aspire to, through its intellectual, cultural impact, through its television, movies, through its goods and gadgets, through the appeal of its socially dynamic system with its opportunities for rapid advancement. But at the same time America breeds materialism, occasionally it breeds vulgarity. In a sense, it undermines traditional beliefs without substituting for it any meaningful philosophical alternatives. This is what makes its impact ambivalent. I compare the American impact on the world and the American role in the world with that of other societies, I would say it on balance is a positive influence. It does cause movement toward more democratic aspirations; it does emphasize the basic notion that man is equal; it does hold up the principle of human rights. These are positive contributions, and I think they outweigh the negative ones, and on balance are probably more important than that of other systems.

Q—Then on balance you'd say it's more positive than the contribution of Western European societies?

A—Yes, the Western European society of course is related to the legacy of overt and direct imperialism and colonialism. That phase is over, but its legacy lingers, and it certainly has involved direct and, in some cases, rather one-sided exploitation and domination of large numbers of people.

Q—But surely, after the Bay of Pigs and the Dominican Republic and Vietnam, you can't quite talk like that?

A—Oh, I certainly can talk like that, because you cannot compare a small invasion involving a couple of thousand heroic but historically ineffective exiles, or a brief and relatively nonviolent occupation of an island with decades-long, and in some cases, centuries-long, domination of continents. Even the comparison in the face of it is absurd in terms of the scales involved.

Q—I said Vietnam and you ignored . . .

A—The war in Vietnam, which for the United States, in terms of large scale, lasted about five years, again *cannot* be compared with domination of continents for decades or even centuries. It was an unpleasant and ugly phenomenon, but it certainly was not a phenomenon either of colonialism nor of imperialism. The American involvement in Vietnam began, rightly or wrongly, with the view that the United States was helping South Vietnam, a semi-client state first created by somebody else, against a foreign invasion. It definitely did become something else in the course of that involvement. But it wasn't a war of colonial or imperial aspirations.

Q—Do you really think there's a chance of great slices of the Third World going Communist?

A—In my judgment when you use a word like 'Communist' we really have to ask ourselves what's hidden behind the word. In the 1950s and 60s what was hidden behind that word was really Stalinism, Soviet imperialism, brutality, oppression, uniformity. Today behind that word are some of the same things, and I emphasize that—but also *many other things. It means in some cases* Eurocommunism. In some cases it means regimes which call themselves Communist but which pursue policies which are quite different. In some cases it merely means anarchy, confusion, disorganization. In other words, if you go back to the 19th century, liberalism was the dominant mood. Certain values associated with liberalism motivated people all over the world, for example, in Latin America, very much modeled on the American or the French human-rights constitutional systems. But the *application* became increasingly diversified and *over time the unifying concept* lost meaning. I don't think that the prospect for the Third World is Communism in the first meaning of the word: namely Soviet imperialism, Stalinism, oppression and uniformity of the 50s. I do think that for *many* of the developing countries undergoing very rapid change Marxism, Communism, offers what appears to them a relevant intellectual framework. For example, all of the Eritrean independence movements consider themselves to be Marxist. But in actual application I think we will see two things: tremendous diversity, relatively little loyalty to the Soviet Union or none at all. And probably more frequently, chaos rather than Communism. Indeed, if I had to put forth a proposition, I am not sure I would say both the prospects and the threat in the Third World involve not Communism but chaos.

Q—Take Eurocommunism, which is obviously going to be a burning issue in the next five years—what would you do if Eurocommunists come to power? Do you feel you would *have* to do something, some kind of response is necessary?

A—Well, first of all, we do not wish the Communist parties to come to power in Western Europe. Secondly, we have confidence that the West European electorates *will* use their best judgment to preserve democratic systems and will therefore opt for democratic parties. Thirdly, we have to deal with the world as it is. Fourthly, the existence of Eurocommunist parties, as of themselves, does encourage change in the nature of Communism, and it is unwise for the United States to engage in direct interference in domestic affairs of other countries, *of the sort that could make the Eurocommunist parties symbols of national independence.* Lastly, Eurocommunism is a highly differentiated phenomenon. All it is really is a catchword for West European Communist parties. Some of these parties are still highly Stalinist, such as the Portuguese. Some of them have begun de-Stalinization, but they've only begun it, like the French. *Some of them are relatively de-*Stalinized, but are still highly Leninist, like the Italian. Some are de-Stalinized and probably are de-Leninized, such as perhaps the Spanish. It's useful to bear these distinctions in mind because I think they enable us to make more discriminating judgments in regard to specific West European Communist parties, instead of lumping them under one label which really ignores quite important differences.

Q—The inference seems to be in what you're saying, is that if it does come to pass, that *they* do come into power, that you'd have to live with this, and accept. There's no conditions under which you would engage in covert activity to try and unsettle that political position?

A—Well, I'm not going to make blanket promises as to what we might or might not do because it depends a great deal on circumstances, the degree of legitimacy of the political change involved. But as a general principle I can state flatly that it is the principle of this administration and indeed it is the American principle, not to interfere with democratic political processes.

Q—A question on South Africa. George Ball in the recent issue of Atlantic has written quite a strong attack on present American policy in southern Africa. Someone I was talking to yesterday characterized it as a voice from Wall Street. They perhaps are worried about the way their investments in South Africa are going. Ball argued that the United States may provoke unheaval at a faster rate than it will develop if South Africa is left alone. And I wonder if you have any doubts about the fairly cracking pace you're putting pressure on South Africa, one way and another. And whether you've got second thoughts about the push you're making?

A—I would say—what is at stake here is of really major importance, both in international and human terms. What is at stake is how to avoid a transcontinental war, which will simultaneously be a black vs. white and a red vs. white war. In other words, a war which will merge the racial conflict into an ideological conflict. What is at stake here is the livelihood of some millions of people, black and white. What is at stake here, in other words, is how to avoid historical tragedy. There's no doubt that there are compelling reasons why the South African society has to undergo a progressive process of transformation. Its values, its social arrangements are out of keeping with the spirit and moral imperatives of our time. At the same time, what is involved here is a deep legacy of history. Three hundred years of white society, built by whites, some of whom fought for their own independence, only 70-some odd years ago. They're deeply engrained national feelings, reinforced by history and by the Bible. These are not circumstances which are amenable to easy change. These are circumstances which have to be dealt with compassion and with a sense of historical perspective. What we're trying to do is to encourage a process of change which will outpace what otherwise looks like a rather apocalyptical alternative. We're not putting pressure on South African society to commit suicide. We're trying to get the South Africans to rethink the historical destiny of their own country so that through change that society can survive and make possible the cohabitation of the white and black communities. Anything less than that is going to be very bad for the region and, derivatively, for international affairs.

Q—One of the great surprises of your writing on the Soviet Union is that you seem to think that Stalinism saved the world from an even more dangerous Russia than it was under his regime. Given Russia's traditions and ambition, you feel that even without Stalin, even without Communism, Russia would have been some kind of imperial autocracy. Indeed I think you once said it would have been an "intensely imperial, dictatorial regime." This suggests that perhaps Communism is not the problem, it's just Dostoevski's old Mother Russia.

A—I wouldn't use the words save mankind or save the world, whichever words you use. I don't think it's an issue of salvation. The point I was making is sufficiently provocative, paradoxical, without it being exaggerated. It is simply this: Russia is a great society. It is a great country. It is a country with a really impressive imperial tradition. Like all countries it is likely to go through an intensifying and then declining imperial cycle. I'd argue the United States, for example, entered into an imperial cycle early in the century and then peaked, and American national consciousness is now focused more on organizing the well-being of the world than *on promoting*—in a simple-minded fashion—American political or economic imperial ambitions. My argument is that Stalinism has sapped the creative intellectual vitality of the Russian people. Stalinism was particularly destructive. It would be hard for me, for anyone, to argue that killing 10 million of your best people, incarcerating millions more, shooting your *entire general staff*, executing many of your intellectuals, decimating your political elite, is a particularly constructive undertaking. To boot, the processes of industrialization which were undertaken under Stalin, at *tremendous* physical sacrifice, with millions of people dying and millions of others degraded, produced changes of rates of industrial growth, which were not more impressive than those achieved in other societies with similar results, but at much lower social cost. I consider Stalinism not only to have been an historical crime, but a tremendous historical mistake.

Q—So paradoxically, since Russia will always be an imperial power that would threaten American and Western interests, one has a perverse interest in the maintenance of that gray regime?

A—No, I don't think that follows. Because only if one assumed that imperial regimes always remain imperial then that logic would follow. But my point is there are cycles in it. Just as the United States has gone through an imperialist cycle, and one could cite relations between the United States and some other countries to the south or in the Far East which were truly imperialistic, I think in some respects almost colonialist, and then waned. So it is my hope that the Soviet Union or the Russians will increasingly move into the world in a more cooperative, less imperially assertive fashion and begin participating in what is gradually, truly emerging: namely, a global community. And I believe that this kind of a process is more likely to manifest itself in the context of political, intellectual pluralism or diversity.

Q—I suppose this is the purpose in part of your human rights strategy, yet many people are asking: can you produce democracy in the Soviet Union? Are there democrats there? Solzenitsyn comes out of the Soviet Union and says his ideal regime was Franco's Spain. One wonders if there's anything in the traditions deep down in that country that can really respond in that creative way to your human rights strategy.

A—I don't want to let that quote about Solzhenitsyn pass; I'm not sure he would have said that. It seems to me that the emergence of more democratic values is something which is inherent in the human condition. I'd argue that lip service that is paid to democracy, the various democratic constitutions that have been adopted in many countries, even if not applied in practice, in itself is an acknowledgement of the compelling power of mankind's demand for human rights. In the final analysis, hypocrisy is a blow to virtue.

Q—It's the compliment vice pays to virtue.

A—That's right, and the fact that even nondemocratic regimes make a big show out of adopting democratic principles in itself is a *demonstration* of the compelling power of these principles. We are not setting out on a crusade to reproduce the American system in other parts of the world. We are very conscious of the fact that every political system is the product of its own history, psychology and social conditions, even genes. All we're saying is that it's inherent in the human spirit to desire for more *individual self-expression.* And we as a society, though imperfect, with many blemishes, want to stand for that. And we want to encourage others to stand for it. But what happens in individual societies, including the Soviet Union, is the affair of these countries. And we're not intruding, nor do we wish to intrude into their domestic affairs. Nor are we making their attitude *on human rights the sine qua non* for normal state-to-state relations.

Q—The Soviet Union perceives that the human rights strategy is a direct threat, direct interference. Indeed, a senior Soviet diplomat was telling me the other day that you've misjudged the generation gap in the Soviet Union. He said the hierarchy of the Soviet Union is out of touch in many ways with the general thinking, practicing public. But you don't help the normal evolution of Russian criticism, he argued, if you start publicly banging away at the old leaders and in a sense solidifying their cause behind them.

A—First of all, I don't think that anybody has been banging away at any old leaders.

Q—Well they see it as a direct threat, interpret it—

A—It's like saying some old lady is having dreams about me. I can't help her dreams. I can't help what a Soviet diplomat whispers to you. All I can comment on is what we have and have not been doing, and we have not been banging away at old leaders, to quote you or him. The point is, however, that if people are concerned about the power of the human-rights idea, they're thereby acknowledging that this idea is compelling. And they are acknowledging it not because anybody is raising it from the outside or reinforcing it with threats, because it hasn't happened, but they're acknowledging the fact that *it is compelling because obviously it has* some internal resonance. That I find a good sign for humanity. Indeed, I believe that the historical inevitability of our times is not some utopian revolution but it is the increasing self-assertiveness of man on behalf of his own human rights. This is the inevitability of our times, and I think it is a good thing for the United States to be associated with that inevitability.

Q—How would you like America's relations with the Soviet Union to be in four years time?

A—I'd like them to be more cooperative, broader, on a more reciprocal basis.

Q—That's very vague.

A—It's very general, as was the question.

Q—Kissinger has argued that nuclear superiority is meaningless in an age of overkill. Many people consider him wrong, but I wonder where you stand on that issue?

A—I don't consider nuclear superiority to be politically meaningless. I can fully acknowledge the fact that at a certain point strategic weaponry ceases to exercise military significance in terms of marginal differences and consequences, if used. However, the *perception* by others or by oneself of someone else having quote unquote strategic superiority *can* influence political behavior. It can induce some countries to act in a fashion that *sometimes has been described* as "Finlandization." And it can induce self-imposed restraint on the party that feels weaker and, last but not least, it can induce the party that feels that it enjoys strategic superiority to act politically in a more assertive fashion. In other words, it has the potential for political exploitation even if in an actual warfare situation *the differences may be at best* or at worst on the margin.

Q—So you don't think we are in a state of obvious military balance, that these small changes that are being argued over are in a sense peripheral, that the general essentials of agreement are being lost in a debate that's raging around marginal issues?

A—I wouldn't say the debate, if you're talking about strategic arms limitations talks, is raging around peripheral issues. It's raging—although I wouldn't use the word raging—I don't think it's a raging debate—it's a serious discussion—around rather central issues. Namely, what kind of systems are the Soviets deploying which are most threatening to us and viewed by us as most destabilizing in the strategic situation, and what kind of systems that we may be deploying now or in the future are similarly perceived by the Soviets. The name of the game is to identify these concerns, to understand each other's concerns and then to try to strike up an arrangement that is responsive to these concerns while at the same time being symmetrical in its numerical expression and in its political perception. The cumulative need to deal with these three areas: responsiveness to concerns, numerical symmetry, and equality in political perception, given the differentiated kinds of systems we have, is such that it's really very difficult to reach a quick agreement. Even with the best of will on both our sides. And I happen to believe that there is the best of will on both sides. I think, in fact I know, that we're negotiating in good faith and very much want to reach an agreement. From everything I have seen in my dealings with the Soviets, they are similarly motivated.

Q—What are the stumbling blocks—that no longer can one separate a strategic from a tactical weapon?

A—Well, I have already indicated to some extent the stumbling blocks. Namely, that what concerns us is different from what concerns them. Therefore, it may be difficult for them to understand the nature of our concerns, and vice-versa. Secondly, given the differences in the nature of the systems it is very difficult to reach equations which seem numerically equal. *And it is all the more difficult* to make an arrangement that is politically perceived to be equal. We have very accurate but much smaller warheads. They have big missiles. We have planes with air-launched Cruise missiles. They don't. These are all differences which really are very, very complex indeed.

Q—The total elimination of nuclear weapons was a constant Carter theme throughout his campaign and early days in office, but there's obviously a long way to go. But that kind of ambition—does it *actually* have a practical bite today?

A—I would say that it is the kind of morally imperative goal which has to be set in order to accelerate the process of change toward a desirable objective. Browning, I think, once put it rather well: "A man's goal should exceed his grasp or what's heaven for?" One doesn't expect to reach heaven with one's grasp, but one's pointing toward it. One begins to move in the right direction. I don't think anybody expects that we'll quickly achieve a world totally free of nuclear weapons but if we begin to think about that goal as something which would be desirable to reach, then we begin to make progress, not only on strategic arms limitation talks but also on containing nuclear proliferation. And thereby set in motion processes of change which over time could really become significant.

Q—But have you initiated any studies on what a non-nuclear world would look like, or how to achieve a non-nuclear world?

A—We are doing not so much studies but are trying in effect to move in that direction, and we're doing so on two fronts. One, we're trying to make strategic arms limitation talks into strategic arms *reduction* talks. And that's a step in the right direction. And secondly, we are setting in motion the international fuel evaluation cycle studies designed to establish more convincingly that it is possible to have nuclear power for peaceful use without the weapon spin-offs which heretofore seemed to be associated with the development of nuclear energy.

Q—Stalin once said: "The nuclear weapon is something with which you frighten people with weak nerves." Isn't the best bargaining weapon against another power with nuclear weapons not to have one's own, but to show that one would never give in to the blackmail. To say to the blackmailer, yes, you can have us but only as rubble. And that if you follow that line of reasoning through, then one becomes *less* anxious about one's own quantity or even quality of nuclear weapons stockpile.

A—No, I don't find that argument particularly convincing. And I don't think Stalin believed it because when he was saying it, he was surreptitiously but very energetically developing nuclear weapons.

Q—Do you honestly think, in the final analysis (this question has always plagued me since I was 18, when I first began to think about it, and put myself in positions like you) as a human being, a Christian, a father, you could actually recommend to the President to push the button and kill millions of people?

A—I don't know whether I would. Certainly I think I would and I certainly think I would without too much hesitation if I thought that someone else was launching a nuclear attack on me. And I would do so because if I didn't have the conviction that I have the determination and the will to do it I think I would enhance the probability of war by eliminating the deterrent effect on the party which would have the capacity to launch a nuclear attack.

Q—Even though that might make the chance of the regeneration of human society that much more difficult, even impossible?

A—Well, first of all, that really is baloney. And I do emphasize the importance of the deterrent effect, namely that no one should ever calculate that they can launch a nuclear attack on someone without suffering the consequences. That's essentially important. As far as human society and all that is concerned, it sounds great in a rally. The fact of the matter is and I don't want this to be understood as justifying the use of nuclear weapons, because we don't want to use them and we're not going to use them first in an attack, the fact of the matter is that if we used all our nuclear weapons and the Russians used all of their nuclear weapons, about 10% of humanity would be killed. Now this is a disaster beyond the range of human comprehension. It's a disaster which is not morally justifiable in whatever fashion. But descriptively and analytically, it's not the end of humanity. It's not the destruction of humanity. People like to use slogans and therefore one of the most frequently used slogans is that the United States and the Soviet Union have it in their power to destroy humanity.

Q—Well, Kissinger himself used to say that.

A—It just happens not to be true. It's a good thing to say, however, because it enhances one's reluctance and repugnance for the use of nuclear weapons. And I am all in favor of that. But I am not in favor of giving one party the capacity to say to somebody else: If you don't do this we'll destroy you. Because I don't think in that context the world would *long* be *stable.*

Q—I just think it must be a kind of peculiar courage, a peculiar psyche, that convinces oneself you could actually do it. It's *one thing to be a university professor* at Columbia writing about it...

A—Do you have children?

Q—I have two little girls.

A—If somebody killed one of those girls, would you be able to kill that person?

Q—Oh, I think so, but the scale and proportions are totally different.

A—Not at all. The reaction is exactly the same thing. Namely if you see something which is totally unwarranted, morally repugnant, completely unjustifiable, and you'd react in a strong way. You'd protect these children. When you reach public office in which you're responsible for the security of your country, you have to be able to make it very clear to anyone who threatens the survival of that country that this is not an act which one can undertake with impunity.

Q—You don't find it emotionally difficult to make that jump?

A—Not at all. Not in the least. If I did I would feel I shouldn't be here.



Keystone.

'I happen to believe that there is the best of will on both sides.'

'I think America does stir the imagination. I think America does challenge established verities. I think America provides a vista to a future which most people aspire to . . .'

'I don't think anyboy expects that we'll quickly achieve a world totally free of nuclear weapons, but if we begin to think about that goal as something . . . desirable to reach, then we begin to make progress . . .'

New York Stock Exchange Weekly Bond Sales

NIW YORK (AP) N.Y. Bonds, last for the week:

Bonds	Last Price
.Int-Am Dev. Bank.	
IAm 8½s95	102.8
IAm 9s01	108
IAM 8¾s01	103.20
... World Bank ...	
InlBk 5s85	85.20
InlBk 5¼s91	79
InlBk 8¼s95	102.8
InlBk 8¼s96	100
InlBk 8s80	100.16
InlBk 8.35s80	102.20
InBk 8.35s80	102.20
InBk 8.85s85	105.20
InBk 9.35s00	108.8
InlBk 8s81	102.16
InBk 8.85s01	103.20
InlBk 7.85s86	99.18
InlBk 8½01	99
InlBk 7s82	98.8
InlBk 7.65s87	99.8
InlBk 8¼02	99.21
InlBk 7¼82	98.12
InlBk 7¾87	99.12
InlBk 8.35s02	100
Corporation Bonds	
AMF 10s85	106⅛
APL 10¾97	103
ARA 4¼s96	68
ATO 4¾s87	73¼
AbbtL 9.25s99	100
AdaM 9¾95	100½
AetnCr 9¾86	105⅞
AirRe 3¾87	42⅜
AlaBnc 7¼99	100
AlaBnc 9¼84	106½
AlaP 3¼s84	74¼
AlaP 9s2000	100
AlaP 8¼s01	97½
AlaP 7¼s02	88¾
AlaP 8¾s03	99¾
AlaP 9¼s03	92⅜
AlaP 9¾s04	104
AlaP 10¾05	110⅝
AlaP 8⅞06	98⅜
AlaP 8¼07	98⅜
AlaP 10¾05	110⅝
AlaP 10¾05	110⅝
AlaP 9¾04	104
AlaP 10¾05	110⅝
AlaP 8¾06	98⅜
AlaP 8¼07	98⅜
AlaP 8¼08	98⅜
AlaP 8¾08	98⅜
AlaP 8¾08	98⅜
AlaP 8¾	

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uromarket

Dollar Eurobond Price Decline Caused 'Worst Week of Year'

By Carl Gewirtz

RIS, Oct. 9 (IHT).—Prices e dollar sector of the Euro- market fell sharply last in reaction to the continuing in short-term interest rates the sharp erosion in the value e dollar.

s been the worst week of ear," said one dealer voicing pinion echoed at all major s.

average, prices of dollar s were off 1 per cent. Buying reportedly nonexistent and downturn was self-perpetu- as dealers marked down quotations, found themselves ling buyers and lowered their es even further. As the de- steepened, investors began load their holdings, pushing e even lower.

've seen it before and we'll it again," lamented one ex- ced Eurobanker. "There's ing to do but sit back and for the decline to run its se."

Attractive Levels

some point, the price decline push the yield on dollar bonds vels that investors deem suf- ntly attractive compared to e on offer elsewhere that buy- will pick up and the market revive.

he reasons for the decline are le. Short-term rates, which e been inching up since early ust, spurted a quarter of a entage point last week lifting rates on six-month and one- r Eurodollar deposits to around /2 per cent—which is the cou- n level of a number of five-year erings made a few months ago the bond market.

This draws money out of the nd market—why hold five-year paper when virtually the same return is available on short-term deposits—and squeezes the ability and willingness of bankers to in- ventory bonds when their own financing costs have risen beyond what the inventory yields.

Added to this are the woes from the dollar's decline. Until recent- ly, the bond market shrugged off this erosion as just another down in the yo-yo of floating exchange rates. But the U.S. Treasury's upward revision of this year's estimated trade and payments deficits has obviously caused in- vestors to reassess the future trend of the dollar.

Bankers now talk about a "buy- ing panic" of Swiss franc and deutsche mark bonds. Despite the very wide gap between coupons available in these currencies and the dollar market, investors are buying franc and DM bonds on the expectation that gains on the foreign exchange market will more than make up for the apparent loss on the coupon.

With money either moving out of the dollar sector or into short- term instruments, the new issues on offer have a lot of resistance to overcome. Some bankers be- lieve that investors are so bearish on dollar bonds that even sweet- ening the terms of these issues may not be enough to ensure smooth sailing.

ENEL Bonds

The most vulnerable appears to be the $100-million, five-year loan for ENEL, Italy's electricity agency, which is offering a coupon of 8 per cent. Managers are non- committal about whether the cou- pon will be raised or the issue price lowered from the anticipated 99 1/2, but other bankers insist these terms are unrealistic in light of present conditions.

The other fixed-income issues all carry coupons of 9 per cent or more—a level deemed suffi- ciently high to allure investors and profitable for dealers to in- ventory, if necessary. But even here some sweetening is needed. City Investing's $25 million of 12-year bonds carrying a coupon of 9 per cent are expected with more than a token discount—that is, an issue price no higher than 99 1/2. Quebec's $75 million of 18-year bonds are benefitting from the high credit rating the borrower enjoys but it is not ruled out that these 9-per-cent bonds might be priced at a discount.

To be announced this week is a $65-million, 15-year loan for British Shipbuilders carrying a coupon of 9 per cent and an issue price of par.

The issue is being taken firmly by 17 banks and is being treated like a private placement. The issue was sharply criticized by some banks (not among the underwriters) for lacking any government guarantee. "An in- efficient bureaucracy taking over a dying industry," snapped one banker. "It's a joke without a government guarantee." The is- sue cannot be guaranteed, managers say, because the funds

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 1.)

U.S. Commodities

CHICAGO, Oct. 9 (AP).—Conjecture that the Soviet Union may purchase more grain than is required under terms of a five-year agreement with the United States boosted soybean and corn futures prices last week on the Chicago Board of Trade.

The return of rainy weather to parts of the Midwest, plus the forecast for more precipitation that could delay harvesting of corn and soybeans, also contributed to the upswing.

Soybean futures averaged increases of 12 cents a bushel, and corn deliveries were nearly 5 cents higher. Soybean meal and oil contracts posted firm advances.

Sizable sales by a large professional house minimized gains in the wheat pit, however, and options finished just a bit above the previous close. Oats rose nearly 2 cents.

Pork bellies futures prices scored moderate increases on the Chicago Mercantile Exchange, but live hogs were narrowly mixed. Live cattle futures closed steady to 40 cents per hundredweight lower.

Main features in grain trading included lack of selling and short covering, with most traders uneasy about selling short in advance of a Washington news conference scheduled for late afternoon.

The topic was to be the status of current talks between the Agriculture Department and a Soviet trade delegation. The Soviet Union is committed to buy 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn annually, but poor harvesting weather in that country fostered opti- mism about additional purchases.

After the close, Agriculture Department officials said they had received no indication from the Soviet Union whether it would buy more grain. But the Soviet Union was given permission to buy as much as 15 million metric tons of U.S. grain without further con- sultation with the government, they added.

At the end of grain trade, soybeans were 11 3/4 to 13 1/4 cents a bushel higher, November 5.49; wheat was 1/4 to 1 1/4 higher, December 2.56 3/4; corn was 3 1/4 to 4 3/4 higher, December 2.12 1/4 and oats were 1 1/2 to 1 3/8 higher, December 1.20.

The U.S. Economic Scene

Import-Related Layoffs: Relief Plan Stirs Row

By Thomas E. Mullaney

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (NYT).—A U.S. teacher of the Hebrew language in a Midwest school, who had been replaced by an Israeli imported earlier this year, wrote to the Labor Department's headquarters here asking if he was entitled to special financial assistance under the Trade Act of 1974, which provides for such aid to U.S. workers who become totally or partially unemployed as a result of increased imports.

More recently, a similar inquiry came from a New York City la- borer who thought he was cover- ed by the same legislation be- cause a skilled worker was brought from Japan to handle the assembly of an imported Japanese sculpture at a business building in Manhattan.

The same question was raised by bus drivers, teachers and an automobile dealer in a Western copper town after the govern- ment had approved trade-adjust- ment assistance for the miners who lost their jobs because of a flood of imported copper earlier this year.

All of those cases were refer- red to an important but hitherto obscure section of the Labor De- partment—and all were turned down for various reasons. The law is specific, strict, rather nar- row and yet a potentially large drain on the federal Treasury— and thus it is already highly con- troversial and may become more so even if some recommendations for changes are accepted by the administration.

That is one side of the coin. There have been many rejections of requests for relief when work- ers in a particular industry are laid off because the problem is not wholly due to import com- petition. And there have been sharp criticisms of other aspects of the program from the labor movement, some areas of busi- ness, and political and govern- mental quarters.

The other side of the coin, however, is brighter. There has also been a considerable amount of financial aid and other as- sistance for large numbers of workers whose pleas have been certified as legal. And the fact that such a program exists has mollified, to some extent at least, the complaints of those who have been decrying the loss of jobs in key U.S. industries because of what has been said to be un- fair foreign competition. The program may have forestalled greater political pressure for stringent protectionist measures.

The Trade-Adjustment Assis- tance Program is not new, but it has come into greater use in the last 30 months after its bene- fits were significantly increased and the import problem became more intense.

The impetus for the idea came from the recommendations of the Randall Commission on Foreign Economic Policy in 1953, and it was incorporated in the Trade Act of 1962. However, no pay- ments under the authority were made until 1969, and then the measure was modified, with its benefits enlarged, in the 1974 Trade Act.

In the 13 years of the old law, about 40,000 workers received benefits totaling $80 million, all of which came out of the federal Treasury directly.

The Payments

Under the current program, from April 1, 1975, through the end of last July, payments to 201,000 workers affected by im- ported products totaled $275.2 million, part of which came in the form of regular unemploy- ment insurance benefits from state funds. The total has since grown closer to $300 million and is rising as more petitions for aid are filed and approved almost daily.

By the end of last month, a total of 840 petitions for relief, covering 255,608 workers, had been certified in the last 30 months

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New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Stock prices formed a sawtooth pattern last week and finished on a weakening trend, while prices in the bond market—the ultimate refuge for a growing army of investors—also moved lower.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 840.35 with a decline of 6.76 points. Trading volume, meanwhile, ambled along at the relatively low pace of 93.37 million shares, down from the previous week's 97.6 million shares.

Once again the specter of rising interest rates helped to send stock prices lower. The most prominent of all short-term rates turned investors edgy again when most major banks lifted their prime lending rate to 7 1/2 per cent from 7 1/4 per cent. This brought the prime rate—or interest charged to blue-chip corporate borrowers—to its highest level in nearly two years.

Food Chains Are Lower

Reports of lower quarterly earnings sent shares of the nation's two largest food chains—Safeway Stores and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company—to their lowest prices of 1977. Improved September sales for the retail chains, on the other and, provided the market with one of its few bright spots late in the week.

Meanwhile, among other issues registering yearly lows were International Paper, Schering-Plough, Manufacturers Hanover, J. P. Morgan, Cleveland Cliffs, CBS, Natomas, Sperry Rand and Martin Marietta—all of which meant that the market's weakness was not confined to a few sectors.

Among other things, the net loss in the Dow industrials in the third quarter meant, according to Robert Nurock, market analyst for Merrill Lynch, that the traditional "summer rally" theory perhaps has been laid to rest. During the last four years, stocks have dropped in this period.

The municipal bond market, the strongest sector of all securities markets in 1977, absorbed its biggest price decline since February, partly reflecting the large volume of issues for sale in October.

An "eroding psychology" on the part of investors toward the stock market is likely to dominate over the intermediate term, in the opinion of Smith Barney, Harris Upham Company. Thus, the portfolio strategy offered by its research department calls for an increased investment in bonds.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP) — Weekly Over the ounter stocks giving the high, low d last bid prices for the week with the t change from the previous week's last d price. All quotations supplied by the ional Association of Securities Dealers . are not actual transactions but are resentative interdealer prices at which se securities could have been sold. ces do not include retail markup, rkdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ABKLFI	.20	117	5¾	5½	5½— ¼
ABlomed		113	3⅜	3½	3⅜+ ⅛
ABldgs	.48b	182	17	16⅝	17 + ⅜
ACSipper		84	7¾	7¾	7¾— ⅛
AFldLf	.08	87	8¼	7¾	7¾— ½
AFlltron	.72	36	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛+ ⅛
AFinCp	.01	605	12½	11½	11½— ⅜
AFletchr	1.16	140	17	16⅝	17
AGreet	.34	11.53	11½	11¼	½
AGrnlyFn	s	34	15⅜	8¼	4¼— ⅛
AHomShld		208	9⅛	8⅜	8⅜— ⅛
AImcmLf		37	15	15	15
AIndmF	.76	254	14⅝	13⅜	14½+ ⅜
AInfGp	.28	691	38¼	35½	38¼+2
AIntRein	.16	497	27	25¼	27 +1¼
AMicros		697	12⅜	12¼	12⅜
AMerFn	.45	18	10¼	10¼	10⅜
AmNuci		558	9½	8¼	9½+ ⅛
APacInt		1259	8⅝	8	8⅜— ⅛
AQuasar		1094	32⅜	30⅛	31⅞— ⅜
AmRain	.40	117	22½	21¾	21¾— ¼
AmRasyr	.02t	940	2⅜	2	2
ASL Fla	.88e	x190	39¾	38¾	39 + ¼
ASecCp	2.80	41	43	1½	43 +1½
ASteLf	.44	37	16½	16¼	16¼— ¼
ATelecm		1282	11¾	10¾	11⅜+ ⅜
ATwCom	.15e	62	32	31½	32 + ½
AUndrwr	.40	70	7¾	7½	7¾+ ⅛
AWelding	.80	20	10¾	10½	10¾+ ⅛
Amicor		894	3⅜	2¾	3⅜+ ⅛
Amoska	2	25	38⅜	37½	37½
Anacmp	.05r	57	8½	8¼	8¼— ⅛
Anadthe	.10	81	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
Analog	s	112	16¾	15¼	16 + ¾
Analgic		x85	12	12	12
AndrsJcb		170	4⅜	3½	4⅛+ ⅛
AngloSA	.36e	2007	4 3-32	3⅝	3 15-16
AngAGld	1.63e	893	22⅜	21⅜	22⅛+ ⅛
Anheus8	.68	1946	24⅞	24¼	24½— ⅜
AnfaCp	.28	504	7¾	6¾	7¾+1
Appjbm	.20e	0	5	4¾	5
ApldMtl		11	4¼	4	4
Archon		1719	22⅞	19½	22 +4½
ArdmAv		79	⅝	1½	1⅝
ArgoPet	.10r	243	12¾	12	12⅜+ ⅜
Argonit		45	9¼	8¼	8¼— ¼
ArizmBk	.60b	13	14¼	14	14¼
ArkWGs	1.24	43	35½	35¼	36¼
ArpeleC		30	13¾	12	12½+ ¼
AspnSkl	.10i	10	14	14	14
AstCola	.40a	402	20½	19½	20½+1
AstdHost	.20	331	8¼	7⅝	8¼+ ¼
AstdMad	.65c	757	4⅜	3¾	4⅜+1⅛
AtlCoaLt	1.28	121	16¾	14¾	16½— ⅜
AtlNtRE		68	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜+ ⅛
AtlnhAm	.15e	231	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
AtlntBcp	.72	94	12¾	12¾	12¾

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
AttPapsl	.60	72	2 ½	23	23½— ½
AtlanSII	.17i	35	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
AtwdOcn		228	8½	7½	7¾+ ¼
AutMdLb		126	6¼	5½	6¼+ ¼
Autotrol	.05e	129	16¾	16½	16¾+1¼
AztecMf	.24	33	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜+ ⅛
BBDO	2	173	27¾	26½	27¼+ ¾
BX Devl		157	3 3-32	3 1-16	3⅛+1-32
BairdW	.55e	x60	6¼	6¼	6¼
BairdAt	s	103	3¼	3½	3½— ⅛
BakerBr	.20	16	4¾	4½	4¾— ⅛
BakerFe	1.20	28	38¼	37½	37¾— ½
BaldwLy	.40	33	15½	15½	15½
Baltek		57	5¼	5¼	5¼
BncPonc	1.20b	9	16	16	16
BancPop	1.20b	1	19½	19½	19½
Bncshrs	6.20	109	18⅛	18	18⅛+ ⅛
Bncokle	1	5	19½	17⅝	17½
BcpMont	1.24	9	17¾	17	17¾
BncshNJ	2.20	63	23½	23	23½+ ½
BansHE	1.40	39	19½	15⅜	15⅜— ⅛
BkBldE	.67	50	10⅜	10¼	10⅜+ ⅛
BkCDet		70	2¼	2	2 — ¼
BkDeSw	2.20	18	25	25	25
BkamRt	.51e	x86	11	10½	11 + ⅜
BkSoLf	1.44	148	13¾	12¾	13⅛— ⅛
BkrTrSC	1.20	57	61¾	16½	16⅜+ ⅛
BksUowa	1.08	117	25½	25½	25½
BanksG	.28	88	7⅞	7	7⅛— ⅛
BarbrGr	1	132	24⅜	23¾	23⅞— ⅛
Barden	.80	18	17¾	17⅜	17¾
BarrsBk	.76	417	15	14¾	14¾— ⅛
Bascoinc		149	9¼	9	9 — ¼
BaslcES	s	116	10¼	1¾	1¾
BaslcRs		301	5	4¼	5 + ½
BassFin		5	5¼	8¼	8¼
BassetFF	.80g	59	17¾	17	17¾
BayBks	2.14	x30	28½	28	28 — ½
BaytsMk	.60	73	9	8½	9 + ⅜
Beacmtg	.12e	13	3¾	2¼	2½
BearCrk	.15e	152	11¼	11¼	11½+ ¼
BeardOil	.05	34	13⅜	11⅜	11⅜— ⅜
BeavrMsa		79	⅝	1½	1⅝
Beehvint		500	9⅝	9⅛	9⅜+ ⅛
Beeline	.50	96	7	6½	7 + ⅛
BekinsCo	.60	16	7½	7½	7⅜+ ⅛
BelcoPol	.05e	2	6¼	6	6 — ¼
Belknap	1e	12	13	12⅝	13
BentlyL		829	16¼	14¼	15½
Berkley	.10b	147	8½	7⅞	8⅛+ ⅛
Berklne	.40	x22	5¼	5	5¼+ ¼
BetzLab	.84	760	29¼	28½	29¼+1¼
BevMgt	.60	141	17½	17¼	17½+ ¼
BibbCo		19	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
Billings	2	56	15	9	10 —5½
BioRadL			17½	16½	17½
BirdSon	1.60a	92	27	25	25 — ½
BiscaSL	.35e	x457	17½	17	17 — ½
BlkHillP	1.44	77	22	21⅜	21⅞— ⅛
BlockDr	.70	78	11½	11½	11½
BlueChip	.24	x52	16	16	16
BluhdSe	1.20	45	20¼	19¾	19¾— ¼
BluwtOG		54	4¼	4	4¼+ ⅛
BlyvrG'd	.02e	1035	5	4⅝	4⅞
BoalBsh	1.76	15	25¾	25½	25½— ¼
BobEvn	.60	160	40	40	2 +2
Bohemia	.70b	245	16¼	15½	15¾+ ¼
BokmRs		38	31½	31	31½
Bonanza		1394	4⅝	4¼	4⅜— ⅛
BoothsC		584	10¼	9¾	10 — ¼
Boston B	1.20	x0	16	15½	15½— ½
Braiorn		158	4 9-16	4⅜	4 7-16+1-16
Brandins		14	2¼	2⅛	2⅛— ⅛
BrassCtf	.32	51	17¼	16	17⅛+ ⅛
Branco	.80	439	24	23¾	23¾— ¼
Brinks	.40	59	6¼	6¼	6¼
BristPd		13	9½	9¼	9¼— ¼
BroadFn	.28	344	11¾	10⅜	11⅜+ ⅜
BrockEx		225	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
BrokHil	.20e	258	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜— ⅛
BrooksF	.40	318	16	15½	15⅝— ⅛
Brooks	1	68	28½	27½	27½—1
Brahm un		45	3¼	3¼	3¼— ⅛
BrwTom		903	37¼	35½	36½— ½
Brwning		3	9½	9½	9½
Brunos		78	11⅛	11	11⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Buckbee		209	3¾	3¾	3¾
BckeySL	.32e	4 0	16	15¾	16 + ¾
Buckeye	.60	16	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
BcksMun		59	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜— ⅛
BuerCor		637	7-32	3-16	7-32— 1-32
BuffGld	h.24e	577	12½	12½	12½+ ½
Burdox	.10e	567	17½	14⅜	16¾+2½
Burmah		926	1 3-32	1	1 1-16+1-16
BurnsRL	.20	872	12⅜	11	12⅜+1⅜
BurnusS	.2e	525	4¼	4	4¼+ ⅛
BurtonH		827	1 5-16	1⅛	1 5-16+ ⅛
BMA	.68	497	17	16½	17 + ½
ButlerMf	.80	47	22¼	22	22¼+ ¼
CBT Cp	2.60	34	35½	35	35 — ½
CFS Cnt	.30	345	11	10	10
CPT Cp		235	11	10¾	11 + ⅜
CabotJP		2	8	8	8
Calelsrs	.50	50	23¼	22½	22¾— ⅛
Calsbach		113	9½	9⅜	9½+ ⅛
CalFTBk	.76	84	13⅛	12¾	12⅞— ⅛
CalMMkt		155	20¼	20⅛	20½
CalWtSv	2.60	12	30½	30	30 — ½
CalionPet		184	5	4⅜	5 + ⅛
CalnyFd	.20e	26	8½	8¼	8½+ ⅛
Calspen		10	6¼	6¼	6¼
CambMe		281	3⅜	3⅜	3 9-16+1-16
Cammlr	.28	430	31½	30½	31½+ ½
CampbCh		24	4¼	4⅛	4⅛— ⅛
Campus	1.20	49	1 ¼	13½	14 + ½
CamsMill	1	99	15¾	15	15 — ⅛
Canon	.41r	3	47⅛	47¼	47¼— ⅜
Canpolo	.36	10	13⅝	13¼	13⅝
CanPac		257	14½	13¾	14 — ¼
CaribFn		94	4⅝	4⅝	
CarpPap	.32	7	12	12	12
Carrirton		257	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+ ⅛
Cascade	.60	21	15½	15½	15½
CedarPt	.70b	12	16½	16	16 — ¼
CelineFn	.60	6	13½	13½	13½
Centenl		33	8	7⅞	8 + ⅛
CentBcp	1.25b	42	28	27⅜	28 + ¼
CenBkSo	.55	113	13¾	13¼	13⅜+ ⅛
CenBkSy	.40b	65	10¼	10¼	10¼
CnCarBk	.96	7	20	19¾	20
CnJerBk	.60a	x30	10¼	9⅝	9¾
CnNatRch	h.10b	31	18½	18¼	18¼
CnPenNt	1.08	34	17¼	11	11
CenVtPS	1.36	213	15⅝	5⅝	5⅛+ ½
Centran	.90	97	25¼	25½	25½— ¼
CentyBks	.40	222	6⅛	6	6 — ⅛
CentyTel	.65	39	6¾	6½	6⅝
ChemMf	.72	x12	16⅞	16½	16⅞— ½
ChemPrt	.16	25	5¼	5	5
ChmpPd	.80h	41	14¾	14½	14½— ¼
ChaseRiv	.24	47	16½	16½	16½
ChrmSh	.30	101	15½	15¼	15⅜? ¼
ChartHo	.84	638	20¾	19⅞	20 — ¼
ChattMf	.60	33	11¾	10½	11½— ¼
ChattmDr	.32	21	5	5	5
CheffPier		149	18¾	17½	18⅛+1
Chm-Nuc	.05e	88	7	6¾	7
Chemed	1.28	18	25½	25½	25½+ ¼
ChmLea	1	45	16¼	15¾	15¾— ¼
Chmear		155	11	10¼	10⅝— ⅜
ChestUtl		42	12¾	12	12 — ¼
ChiNwTr		97	10⅜	10¼	10⅜— ¼
ChrisS	5.83e	41	122½	120	122½+2
Chubb	1.60	663	35	34½	34⅝+ ⅛
ChurDwst	1.40	13	33	33	33
CinnFin	.80	73	17¾	17	17¾+ ¼
Cinevki		76	6½	6½	6½
CircinCs	1.32e	110	15⅜	15¼	15⅛— ⅛
CitzSoCp	.96	93	15¾	15¼	15⅜+ ½
CitzSoGa	.24	7304	4¾	4¾	4¾+ ⅛
CitzFSL	.25e	13	16¼	16	16 — ¼
CitzFtl	1.60	99	38	35⅝	38 —1⅛
CitzUtA	s	126	36⅛	35	36 — ¼
CitzUtB	2.14	100	35½	34¼	35½+1½
ClarkJL	1.20	x30	29	29	
Clevirt	0.80	263	32⅜	30½	32½+1
CleviRt		155	3⅛	3¼	3⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
ClowCo	.20e	47	9¼	9¼	9⅜— ⅛
Coastwds	.28	432	6⅛	8½	8⅝—
CobeLab		29	20½	20¼	21¼— ⅛
CocaCol	.52a	165	94	103½	14 + ¾
CocaLa	.90	3528	29	28¼	29 +1-8
CocaMla	.48	993	5-64	1½	1⅝+ 1-64
CocaWA	.30	239	28¼	27¼	28⅛+8 5
Coherant		223	5¼	5½	5½
CollegeU	.16	137	11¾	11¾	11¾— ½
ColmBcp	1.60	6	17½	17	17½
ColmGas	1.32	117	12	11½	11¾+ ⅜
ColMdAc	.25e	21	7¼	7¼	7¼
Danners	.75e	27	7¼	7¼	7¼
DanlDg	.12	257	7¼	6⅝	7¼+ ⅜
DataAcc		3	3¾	3¾	3¾
DataCrd	.10	103	10¾	9¾	9¾— ⅜
DataSDLb		17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
Data 100		478	7¼	7	7⅛— ⅛
DataRes	.02e	x93	23½	21½	23½+2½
Daterm		86	10¼	10¼	10¼
Datascp		216	13½	12¾	12¾— ¼
Daylin		2383	11 9-16	11 7-16	11 9-16—⅛
DaytMail	.7a	49	25	24½	25
DeBeer	.37e	4596	4	3 11/16	3 29 32+1-16
DearFd	.80	157	12½	11¾	12½+1¼
Debron	1	2	15	15	15
DecisDat	.03e	237	3	2¾	2¾
DeltaAp	.60	319	23	22	23 —1
DelWBrt	9.38	30	12½	11	12¼+ ¼
Deltak		6	9¼	9	9¼+ ¼
DeLuxC	.95	300	25½	25	25⅛+ ⅛
DenisM	2.40	1188	50¾	48¾	49 —1
DenvRE	.60	25	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
DepGuar	1.10	15	25¾	25½	25¾
DetroitC	.20	35	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝— ⅛
DetCptT	3.20	10	118	113	118
DetBkCp	2.40	67	47½	47½	47¾+ ¼
DiagDat		238	6¼	7½	7¾
DiaCoal	.40	65	10½	10	10¼+ ¼
DiaCrys	.80	37	19¾	16	19¼+ ¼
Diamnd		5	4	4	4
Dibrejas		19	10	10	10
Dimn Bel	.80	10	10¼	10	10 — ¼
DiscNY	6.93e	24	45	43	43
DiscOil		845	14½	13⅝	13⅞+1-16

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Courier	.40	9	9¼	9	9 — ¼
CousnPr		1038	2¼	2¼	2⅛
CradTer	.55	43	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜
Crawfd	.60	53	10⅞	9⅝	10¼+ ¼
CrawRes		379	25½	24	25 — ½
CrlWns		23	10	10	10
Cromte	.72	1103	14¾	14½	14¾+ ⅛
Crosfld	.60	284	28	27	27¾— ⅛
CrosNG		16	27¾	27¾	27¾+ ⅛
CrumpE	.20	2	5¾	5¾	5¾
CullenFr	.50	85	23	21	23
Cultum	.60	27	12¾	12½	12¾— ⅛
Cycltron		38	7¼	6¾	6½—1⅛
DanIInt	.80		30½	30½	30½
DankrWr		68	7¼	6½	7¼+ ½
DanlyMf	.20	28	10¾	10¾	10¾
Danners	.75e	27	7¼	7¼	7¼
DartDg	.12	257	7¼	6⅝	7¼+ ⅜
DataAcc		3	3¾	3¾	3¾
DataCrd	.10	103	10¾	9¾	9¾— ⅜
DataSDLb		17	12⅜	12⅛	12⅜
Data 100		478	7¼	7	7⅛— ⅛
DataRes	.02e	x93	23½	21½	23½+2½
Daterm		86	10¼	10¼	10¼
Datascp		216	13½	12¾	12¾— ¼
Daylin		2383	11 9-16	11 7-16	11 9-16—⅛
DaytMail	.7a	49	25	24½	25
DeBeer	.37e	4596	4	3 11/16	3 29 32+1-16
DearFd	.80	157	12½	11¾	12½+1¼
Debron	1	2	15	15	15
DecisDat	.03e	237	3	2¾	2¾
DeltaAp	.60	319	23	22	23 —1
DelWBrt	9.38	30	12½	11	12¼+ ¼
Deltak		6	9¼	9	9¼+ ¼
DeLuxC	.95	300	25½	25	25⅛+ ⅛
DenisM	2.40	1188	50¾	48¾	49 —1
DenvRE	.60	25	8⅜	8¼	8⅜
DepGuar	1.10	15	25¾	25½	25¾
DetroitC	.20	35	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝— ⅛
DetCptT	3.20	10	118	113	118
DetBkCp	2.40	67	47½	47½	47¾+ ¼
DiagDat		238	6¼	7½	7¾
DiaCoal	.40	65	10½	10	10¼+ ¼
DiaCrys	.80	37	19¾	16	19¼+ ¼
Diamnd		5	4	4	4
Dibrejas		19	10	10	10
Dimn Bel	.80	10	10¼	10	10 — ¼
DiscNY	6.93e	24	45	43	43
DiscOil		845	14½	13⅝	13⅞+1-16

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
DionCru	0.10e	41	25¾	24¼	25
Docutel		350	3¾	3½	3½+ ⅛
DolRes		372	5-16	⅛	5-16
DolrGn	.20b	350	11¾	10¾	11⅛+ ½
Domain	.50	120	13	10½	11½— 1
DomBsh	.72	1103	14		

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	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	
FrBnkrFla	.53	9	10½	10½	10¼	
FtBkSC	1	x4	17¼	19	19¼+	¼
FtBostn	.20	80	19	19½	18½—	½
FtCapit	1.65	2	34½	34½	34½	
FtColny	.55	58	19¾	19½	19½	
FtComr	1	15	17	16¾	17	+ ¼
FtCmBk	1.10	1333	14¼	14½	14⅝+	⅜
FtComn	1.92	x15	24	23½	24	
FtCmIRE	88e	65	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
FtEmpSt		433	8	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
FtExec pf	.24b	x33	49¼	49¼	49¼	
FtFdBks	.25	9	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
FtGtWn	.56	67	11½	11½	11½	
FtHawai	1.60	7	22¼	21¾	21¾—	½
FtJeNt	1.20	13	13⅜	13½	13⅜+	⅛
FtKyNat	1.28	10	29	29	29	
FtLincFn		237	9¼	8⅝	8¾+	⅛
FtMarin	.23	199	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
FtMdBn	1.29	172	18½	17½	18⅛+1	
FtNBco	1.60	9	29½	29½	29½	
FtNtBsh	1.20	34	21¾	21½	21½—	⅛
FtNtNJ	2.80	18	45	45	45	
FtNtTol	1.40	15	23	23	28	
FtNtCin	2	57	32¾	32¾	32½	
FtNtHGa	1.20	397	23½	22¾	23½+	1⅛
FtOklaBn	.28e	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
FtSecCo	1.40	21	41¼	41	41	
FtSccNt	.60	92	13	12¾	13	+ ⅛
FtSurety		214	9	7¾	9	+1⅜
FtTenNt	.44	525	8⅛	8⅛	8¼	
FtTexFn	1.40	123	22¼	22¼	22⅜—	⅛
FtUnBco	1.81	134	23½	23⅛	23½+1	
FtUnCp	1.92	125	12⅜	13¼	13½—	⅛
FtUnScp	60	18	18	18	18	r
FtWnFin		240	3	3	3	
Fisons	.19e	167	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜+	⅛
FlagBks		433	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
Flexstl	.80	70	13½	13½	13½	
Flickar	.60b	37	14½	14⅝	14⅝	
FlaComl	.76	13	11½	11¼	11¼	
FlaCyps	1.06	113	23⅝	23⅝	23¾+	⅛
FlaGulf	1.79e	23	14	13½	13½—	½
FlaMM	.24b	27	11¾	11¾	11¾	
FlaNtFla	.44	457	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞—	⅛
Flarecb	.25	x4	10¾	10¾	10¾—	⅛
Flarecb	.25	x4	10¾	10¾	10½—	⅛
FlavrsEn		54	7½	7¼	7¼—	⅛
FdTown	.12b	33	18¼	17½	17⅝—	⅜
FthillGo	.25	x183	9⅜	9	9⅛+	⅛
ForestO	.65a	948	17¼	17	17¼	
FourPha		773	13¾	13½	13¾—	⅛
FrankEl	.40	109	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
FrankLf	1.60	3731	23¾	23⅜	23½	
FrasrMf	1e	54	10	10	10	
FredHer	.24b	x33	49¼	49¼	49¼	
FredHer	.24b	x32	49¼	49¼	49¼	
FreeSA	2.35e	24	17½	17½	17½+	⅛
Fremont	.57e	142	12⅜	13⅛	13⅜	
Frndlce	.14	975	13¾	13½	13⅝—	⅛
FrstIS	.01e	53	1	1	1	
FrzonFd	.25	110	9½	9¼	9¼+	⅛
FuliPhol	.21e	13	23½	23⅞	30	—1
FullrHB	.28	352	9¾	8½	9⅜+	⅜
FundSys		2	3	3	3	
Funtime	.15e	94	15	15	15	
FurrsCat	.45	x301	8½	7⅞	8⅜+	⅜
GRT Cp		247	2⅛	2	2	—
GalaxyO		1056	7¼	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
GalxyO wt		735	1⅞	1⅜	1⅜+	1-16
GalxyO un		152	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅜
GalvHou	.20	238	20½	19½	19⅝—	⅛
Gelmins		205	11	11	11	
Genstem		475	7½	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
GAulPls	.93	32	29	29⅜	29	+ ⅛
GnBind	.12	1	9¾	9½	9½	
GnCare		140	20½	20	20	
GnComp		63	11¾	1	1	—
GnData		169	10⅛	8¼	10⅛+	2⅛
GnEngy	.10	774	13½	12	17⅝—	⅛
GnHdlth		683	6	5⅜	5⅜—	½
GnOnSL	.10	55	6½	6¾	6¾+	⅛
GnReins	1.20	361	175	172	174	—2
GnShelc	.56b	33	13½	14¼	14⅜—	⅛
GTel Spl	1	23	11¾	11¾	11¾	
GTelSw	.83a	82	18½	13	18½+	½
Geneve		6	8¾	8¼	8¼	
Georea		171	17⅛	17	17⅛+	⅜
Geosrce	.17e	809	23	21¾	22¾+	⅜
GilbertA	1.50	92	29½	27½	28	—1¼
GilbRob		96	8¾	8½	8½—	⅜
Gilford	.24	153	13	11⅞	12⅝+	⅞
GlnnMS	.20b	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Girard	3.24	67	43½	42½	43½+	1½
GlobBdt		204	4½	4½	4½	
GlobeLf	.22b	173	15¼	14¾	14⅝—	⅛
Godfrey	.16	x19	16½	16½	16½	
GoldFlds	1.05e	125	14¾	14	14⅛+	⅛
GldStFd	.05a	x168	12¾	12½	12¾	
GouldsP	1.40	111	45½	42	43⅜+	1⅜
GovEFn	.55	119	10⅞	10¾	10⅝	
GvtEmp		4133	6⅝	5⅞	6⅜+	⅜
GvtE pf	.74	592	13½	13½	13½+	⅛
GvtELf	.35	67	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
Graco	.42	90	15¾	15½	15⅝+	⅛
GrahMg		439	17	17	17	
GrahWl	.40	73	11½	10½	11½+	1
Grantre	.21r	205	10½	10¼	10½+	⅛
GraCtls	.10	172	14½	14½	14½+	⅛
GraScan		173	23¾	22	23¼—	⅛
GraSc un		12	25	23½	24½—	⅛
GravesT	.60	36	11¾	9¼	11⅝+	2
GtAmCo	.60b	15	14¾	14½	14⅞	
GtJerBn	1	x19	11⅜	11¼	11¼—	⅛
GtSouRp	.24	405	26½	25⅝	25⅞—	⅜
GreenMf	1.12	77	12½	12¾	12½+	⅛
GreyAdv	.20	11	22½	22½	22½—	⅛
GuarFin	.20a	x15	13¼	13	13¼+	⅛
GuarNat	.40	14	14½	14½	14½	
GuardPk	.28	21	10¾	10¾	10¾	
GlfEngy	.10r	212	28	25½	27⅜	
GlfInIst	.60	x57	16¾	16¼	16½+	⅛
HANO Int		28	5½	5½	5½—	⅛
HachCh	.23	x112	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
HahnEW	.20	133	13½	13½	13½—	⅛

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	
HamlEx	64	10	9⅞	10	+ ⅛	
HamlPt	155	18¾	18¼	18¾+	⅛	
HandyD	18	19½	19	19	—	
Hanvins	.24	544	22¾	20⅞	22⅜+	1½
Hardwk		25	4	3½	3½—	⅛
Harley	.25	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
HrpRow	.60	73	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
HarpGp	.10c	214	11	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
HartfNl	1	146	14¾	14½	14⅝—	⅜
Hartfirs	2.80	x7064	43¾	43¾	44½—	½
Harvest		5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
HawaBn	.80	137	12¾	12¾	12¾+	⅛
HawkBn	.62b	x48	12¾	12½	12½—	⅛
HawthF	.50	37	17½	17¼	17½+	⅛
Hayward		11	8	8	8	
HeatTec		34	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
HeilgM	.22r	18	6¾	6½	6¾+	⅛
HelixTec		47	5½	5⅜	5⅜—	⅛
HenradF	.58a	x95	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
HerlfBn	1.08	87	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜+	⅛
Hexcel	.56	53	17	16½	16½—	⅛
HiTech		384	3¾	2½	2¾	
HibernCp	1.63b	18	23½	23½	23½	
HickFar	.32	15	7¾	7¾	7¾	
HickFrn	.05e	160	5	4⅜	4¾—	⅛
Highbee	1.48	22	15¾	15¾	15¾	
HintsLm	2	31	38¼	35¾	38½+1	
Hitachi	.72e	220	31	30¾	30⅝	
Hiltman	.10r	65	9½	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
HilwdPk	1	104	15¾	14½	14⅝—	¾
HmeBen	1.23	28	39¾	39	39 —	⅜
Homewd		10	9	9	9	
Honlad	.48	17	7	17	17	
HookDrg	.80	x52	13½	13¼	13½	
Hoover	.76	116	12⅜	12¼	12¼—	⅛
HorizBn	1	35	12½	12½	12½	
HospTr	1.92	23	23½	23½	23½	
HouFnlGp	.76	48	18	17½	17½—	⅛
HowBrSt	.10	28	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
HudsPap	.80	70	25½	24½	25 —1½	
HughSup	.20g	64	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
HumlMf	.40	81	17¼	17¼	17¼	
HuntgBs	1.76b	81	29¾	29¾	29½—	⅛
HyGainE	.10f	307	2¾	2¾	2¾—	⅛
HyaltCp		816	6⅞	6⅜	6⅝—	⅛
Hydraul	1.48	x19	17	16¾	16¾—	⅛
Hyster	.80a	602	22⅝	20	22½+	⅛
IMS Int		882	12¾	11¼	12 +	⅜
IvacCp	.40	264	31⅞	30⅛	31¾+	1¼
IdahoFn	1.40	36	45¾	44½	45½+	1
Impell	.28	14	12	11½	11½	
ImpulEn		1055	22	17	19⅜+	1⅛
IndSoSe	1.68	29	19⅞	19½	19⅞+	⅜
IndLfAc	.80	397	16	15⅝	16 +	⅜
IndnaGp	.44	88	18⅞	18½	18½—	⅜
IndnaMtg		51	3¼	3	3 —	⅛
IndnaNat		322	8¾	8½	8½—	⅛
IndnaWat	1.90	180	25⅜	23¾	23¾+	⅛
IndFurn	.60b	26	11½	11½	11½	
IndNuci		101	3¼	3½	3⅜—	⅛
IndValBk	1.80	26	26¼	26	26¼+	⅛
Inforex		913	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜+	⅛
Infolnti	.12	12	11¼	10¾	11¼+	⅛
InfoMag		307	5½	5¼	5¼—	⅛
InldHert	.40	3	8	7¾	8 +	⅛
InsLaw	.15e	67	14¼	14	14¼+	⅛
InletCp		1352	50	47½	47½—	1
InircEnr		196	9¾	9¼	9½—	⅛
Interfnl	.60	56	12½	12½	12½	
InfmtGs	1.40	x88	19⅛	18½	19⅛+	⅜
InBkWsh	.25	22	7½	7¼	7½	
InBkWsA	.32	147	7½	7¼	7½	
InfDairy		129	2¼	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
InfMngT	.06	x21	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
InfResh	.24	136	16½	14	16 +1½	
IntSvC pf	1.50	12	11½	11½	11½	
IntrpPip	1.20	23	14	13¾	13¾	
Intersil		381	7¼	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
IntrSol		64	2	1⅞	2	
IntrSol un		5	5	5	5	
Intrthm		38	3⅞	3¾	3¾+	⅛
InvAmmu		265	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
InvaSoUt	2.08	36	26¾	26¼	26¼+	⅛
Itel 78wt		8	13⅛	12¾	13⅛+	⅛
IveyJB	.52	17	8½	7⅞	8	
JamWPr		174	6	5	6 +1	
JameRiv	.24	38	16½	16¼	16½+	⅛
Jamsby	.40	218	13½	12½	13 —	½
JapnAir		1	9¾	9¾	9¾+	2
JeffNLf	.32	29	13	12⅜	13	
JemAir	.10e	459	17¼	16⅜	17⅛+	⅜
Jensen	s	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Jerrico	.10e	424	18	17¾	18 +	⅛
Jhirmark		69	12½	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
Jhirmck un		102	17¾	16½	16⅝+	⅛
Josephn	.60	91	12	11¾	12 +	⅛
JoslynM	1.12a	34	15	14¾	14¾	
Justin	.80	159	20¾	19¾	20⅜+	1
KDI Cp		83	13-16	7/16	13-16	
KRM Pet		41	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
KaisSil pf	1.46	1	20½	20½	20½	
Kaman A	1.20	x104	26¾	26¾	26¾—	⅛
KampAm	.25e	98	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
KnCtyLf	1.60	73	45¾	44½	45¾+	1⅛
KanSNtw	.32	x233	8	6¾	7½—	⅛
KearnyT	.40	284	10	9¾	10 +	⅛
KearnyN	.32	25	4½	4½	4½	
KebaOG		624	¾	11-16	¾+1-16	
KelfmCK	.60	197	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
KellySv	1	126	31	30½	31 +	⅜
Kemper	1.20	276	34¼	33¾	34½+	⅛
KenalDrl		200	7½	6¾	6¾+	⅛
Kenai wt		164	2½	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
Kenngtn		67	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
KentMre	1.12	35	19	19	19	
KyCenLf	.24	151	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
Keuff Ess	.80	x30	14	13	13 —1	
Kewan Sc	.60	1	8½	8	8½+	⅛
Key Phar		27	6¾	6½	6½—	⅛
Keye Fib	.80	321	15	14¾	14⅞	
Keyst Fd	.20	225	13	13⅜	13⅜+	⅛
Keys Int	.44	164	17¼	16½	16¾—	⅛
Key OTC	.11e	220	9⅞	9¾	9⅞+	⅛
Key PrtC	.25e	0	8¾	8½	8⅝	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	
Kimball	.44	32	11½	11½	11½	
Kind Cre	.08	225	13¼	12	13⅛—	⅛
Knap Vog	1	12	16¾	16¼	16¾	
Knudsn	.40	171	9⅞	9½	9¾+	⅛
Koger P	.39e	497	14	13	13 —	⅜
Kratos	s	31	12	11¾	11¾—	⅛
Kroy Ind	.25	43	15½	13½	15¾+1	⅜
Krueger	.60	190	11½	10	11½+1	⅜
Kulic Soft		459	5¾	4⅝	5 +	½
Kyota C	.03i	20	21¾	21⅜	21⅜—	⅛
LITCO	1.20b	15	24½	24	24½+	½
LMF Co	.28b	143	6¾	6	6¼	
LaZ Boy	.72	28	13¾	13¾	13¾—	½
Lacld Stl	.25i	76	9¼	9¼	9¼	
LamaTony	.20	25	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
Lancast	.64a	135	22¾	22	22¾+	⅜
Lance In	1.20	11	25	24½	24½—	½
Lanchrt	.20e	77	4⅝	4¼	4¼—	⅛
LndBcsh	.50	8	14½	14	14½+	½
LndBk Fla	.36	86	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
Lane Co	.60a	154	16	15¾	15¾—	⅛
Larsen	.88	99	13½	13¼	13½+	⅛
Lawrys F	.22	31	10	9½	10 +	⅛
Lawsco	.24	168	16½	16	16½+	⅛
Lear Pet	.10	433	17⅜	16½	16½—	⅜
Legg Plat	.44	416	14½	13¾	14½+	1⅛
LeonSilv	.20	58	13½	13⅛	13⅜—	⅛
Lewis P	.16b	14	12	12	12¼+	⅛
Lexitron		111	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Liberia Ir	1.60	4	12½	12	12 —	½
Libert Ho		591	3¾	3	3⅜+	⅛
Liber Nat	1	x12	21	21	21	
LibNt Lf	.88	55	24¾	23⅞	24⅜+	⅛
Lifetn Ga	.88	12	25½	25½	25½	
Life Inv	.12	230	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
Limit Str	.08	336	18¼	17¾	17¾—	½
Lin Beat		523	19¾	18¾	19¼+	⅛
Linc 1st	1.88	52	22¾	22	22	
Lin1st pf	1.05	9	12¾	12	12¼+	⅛
Linc T&T	2.20	39	31	30½	30½—	½
Lindbrg	.80	23	8½	8¼	8½—	⅛
LiquiBox	.12p	x53	6¼	6	6¼	
Liquid Air	1.40	61	27	26½	27 +	½
Litronix		313	3-16	3-16	1 —	⅛
Littl AD	.50	5	14½	14	14 —	⅛
Lngv Flb 7.68e		8	185	185	185	
LaLd Offb		1245	11¼	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
Lowes Co	.28	x660	23¾	21¾	23¾+2	
Lynd Tr		89	8	7¾	8 +	⅛
Lyon Met	.80a	7	15½	15½	15½	
M&T Inv	1.04a	20	10¼	10¼	10¼+	⅛
MCI Com		2062	3 1-16	3	3 +	⅜
MCI wt		1912	1 9-16	1¼	1 9-16+	5-16
MFY Ind	.16	253	6½	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
MGF Oil	s	427	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
MSI Data	.14e	384	12½	11⅞	12¾+	⅛
MTS Sys	.15	113	14¾	14½	14½	
MacDer	.60	36	12½	12½	12½	
Macky In		28	⅝	⅝	⅝	
MacM Bl	.40	68	17¼	17	17 —	⅛
Madsn G	1.40	315	17	16⅜	17 +	⅜
Magnn Gr		227	23⅜	23	23⅜—	⅛
Magnna P		595	9¼	8¾	9⅛+	⅛
Magnt In	.63r	32	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
Makita	.68r	8	28¼	27⅞	28⅛—	⅛
Mallkrt	.80	333	34	33½	33½—	½
MgtAssis		2337	7¾	7¼	7¼	
MgtAs pf	.32e	105	8	7¾	7¾—	⅛
Manitw	.83a	83	24	22¾	23¾+	⅜
MfrB LA	.40b	126	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
MirsN Cp	2.20	128	22	21	22 +1	½
Mfg Data		476	10¼	9¾	10⅛+	⅛
Marc Cp	.20b	61	7½	7¼	7⅜—	⅛
Mar Coll	.10e	39	21¼	21	21⅛+	⅛
Marne Cp	1.40	14	23	22¾	23 +	⅛
Marion		446	20⅜	19¾	19⅝—	⅛
Mark Pd		28	3½	3½	3½	
MkTw Bn	.88	27	26½	25½	26⅛+	⅜
Marsh Su	.56	27	8½	8½	8½	
Marsh Ifs	2.10	15	35¾	35½	35¾+	⅛
Mary Nat	.72	17	24	24	24	
Mass Gn		61	4	4	4	
Mathia	.20	7	5½	5	5 —	½
Maui LP	.40	3	12¾	12½	12¾	
May Pet		214	8	7¾	7¾+	⅛
MayfWr	.60	82	8¼	8¼	8¼+	⅛
McCorm	.36	379	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	
McDow E	.17e	72	11¼	11	11¼+	⅛
McFarl E		298	3⅜	3¼	3⅜+	⅛
McMorn	.10	510	11¼	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
McQuay	.80	263	17½	15¾	16 —1½	
MedGen		108	6¼	6¼	6½—	⅛
Medford	1.20	10	35	35	35	
Med Cntr	.10e	48	6¾	6¼	6¾	
Med Dev		8	3⅜	3	3⅜—	⅜
Medtrn	.20e	x1216	24	22¼	23¾+1	⅛
Meen Oil	.24	28	8¼	8½	8½+	⅛
Megadat		135	7⅞	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
Mer Bncp	2.20	70	29¼	29½	29½	
Merc Bk	.84	53	12	11¾	12	
Merc pf	3	7	38½	38½	39½	
MerTx pf	3	8	71	70	70 —	¾
Merch In	.90	137	14¾	13½	14¾+1	⅛
Merch NI	.92	15	23½	23½	23½+	⅛
Merc Gen	.68	20	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Merit		24	7¾	7¾	7¾—	⅛
Met Pro	.07e	40	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
MetroDvl		109	5¼	4⅞	5¼+	⅛
Meyer F	.40b	426	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛+	⅛
Micrdat		899	13¾	12¾	13 +	⅛
MidlndB	1a	66	17	17	17	
Midl Bks	2	x39	23¾	23½	23½—	⅛
MidnMin	.35e	160	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Midw Dis	.22	71	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Midw Fin	.60	24	14	13½	13½+	½
Mill Her	.48	94	18¼	17½	17½—	⅛
Millipr	.15	x450	22½	22	22⅜+	⅛
Mine Saft3	.60	29	37	27	37	
MinRes	.10e	80	2	2	2	
Mini Cptr		220	7½	6¾	7½+	½
Minn Fab	.10e	77	4¼	4	4 —	⅛
Minntnk		99	3½	3¼	3¼—	⅛
MissVl G	1.40	8	16¾	15¾	16¾	
Mitsu Co		0	25½	25½	26½+	¼

Over-Counter Market

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge	
MobGs S	1.32	0	16¾	16¾	16¾	
MedEmr		1055	1¼	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
Med Mer	.12	1574	15⅞	15¼	15⅝+	⅛
MedMk wt		73	11¾	10¾	11⅜+	⅛
Medx Cpr		197	6⅜	6⅜	6½—	⅛
Moles In	.10	20	23	23	23	
Mon Cap	.88	365	17⅜	16½	16⅞—	⅜
Mont Col		76	4½	4¼	4¼—	⅛
MonyEn		484	1 15-16	1⅝	1 15-16+3-16	
Monu Cp	55	741	19	19	19	
Moore S	28	114	10	9¾	9¾—	⅛
Moore Cp	1.20	746	27	25¾	26¼—	⅜
Moore P	.48	54	14¼	14	14⅛—	
Mor Flo	.01e	79	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	⅛
Moran B	.03r	166	11½	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
Morrsn I	.24	x390	12	11⅜	11⅜—	⅜
Mosne Pa	40	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Mostek		1885	14½	13¾	14¼+	⅛
Mot Club	10	210	4¾	4	4 —	⅛
MtnBks L	1	11	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Multim	.40	157	24¼	24¼	24½+	⅛
Myers In	20	27	6	5¾	5⅞	
NCNB Cp	.52	533	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	
NFC Cp	10	67	14½	14¼	15⅜+1	⅛
NN Corp	1.40	208	25¼	24¾	24⅝—	1
NUS A	12	242	10¾	9½	9¾—	1
Narag Cp	.80	13	12¾	12	12¾+	¼
NashCrBk	.20e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Natco Ind	.24e	21	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜—	⅛
Nath Fa		47	3¼	3	3⅛	
Nat Bkrd		426	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜+	⅛
Natl Ge	.60i	8	11½	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
NatBy Pr	1.40	9	25	25	25	
Nat Cent	1.32	21	17½	17	17⅜+	⅛
NCity Cp	2.05	129	43¾	43½	43¾+	¼
N ComNJ	2	105	29¼	28¾	29¼+	½
N Comstr	20	20	19½	19½	19½+	⅛
NCnnr S	.40	x134	13⅜	13¼	13⅜+	⅛
NDsts Cp	.12	1445	7⅜	7	7⅜+	⅛
N EnvC		155	3½	3¼	3¼—	¼
Nat Lib	20	235	5¼	5¼	5½+	⅛
NatL Fla	.15e	213	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
NatlOil L	.30	453	8¾	7 15-16	8 —	⅛
NatRes L	.90a	57	16¾	16¼	16½—	½
N Shoes	s	9	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
NtlnMk		53	1 9-16	1 5-16	1 9-16	
NtlSu	4	1	29¾	29¾	29¾—	⅛
Nat Util	1.44	70	25¼	25½	25½+	⅛
Nat Valv	1	25	33	32¼	32¾+	½
NWskLf		422	4¾	4 11-16	4⅞+	⅛
Natmw A	.42	270				

Euromarket

(Continued From Page 11.)

...u being used to finance the ...chase of U.K. ships by Poland. ...government guarantees and ...its are already financing 70 ... cent of the construction ..., the maximum the govern... ... can extend in direct fi... ...ing under existing interna... ...l agreements.

...e argument over a guar... ... is specious, managers in... ...e, because, they say, "there ... way the government could ... a nationalized industry to ...lt." Nevertheless, the im... ...g roster of co-managers—... leading U.K. banks, seven ... Continental banks and a ... investment bank—does not ...e a single Swiss bank, who ...l counts are the major ...s of Eurobonds.

U.K. Loan

...rduled to be announced ...seek is a $50-million loan ...anvenham, the U.K. food ...ly, which will be guar... ...r by Générale Occidentale ...nce. A coupon of 9 per ...s expected, but managers ...not yet decided on whether ...or 10 or 12 years.

...agers are still undecided ...ether to proceed with the ...tion private placement for ..., the Danish electricity ...ply, which had been ex... ...this week. Also waiting in ...lags are issues for Chloride ...te & Lyle.

...nyal arranged a $13-mil... ...ivate placement to re... ...an outstanding Swiss-franc loan. The new seven-year issue carried a coupon of 7 1/2 per cent and was priced at 99 3/4. Manager Swiss Bank Corp. said the conditions were negotiated "a while ago" and the loan is being taken in house.

In light of the present uncertainties about where dollar interest rates are headed, bankers report very heavy demand for floating-rate notes and predict a heavy schedule of such issues in coming weeks.

Currently on offer is a $50-million, five-year loan for the Industrial Bank of Japan, which is offering to pay a quarter point over interbank rate and guarantees that the coupon will never be set below 6 1/2 per cent. The Bank of Tokyo is expected to tap this market as soon as IBJ is finished.

Reflecting the difference in credit standing, Beogradska Bank of Yugoslavia is offering to pay one point over interbank with the guarantee of a minimum coupon of 8 per cent for its six-year floating-rate loan.

At the shorter end of the market, Mitsui Bank is selling $15 million of floating-rate three-year certificates of deposit. It is setting no minimum coupon, which will be set at a quarter point over the interbank rate.

The Japanese are also active in the convertible bond market. Toshiba is seeking $50 million for 15 years with a coupon of 6 1/4 per cent, a quarter-point higher than other recent convertibles for Japanese borrowers and demonstrating anew that the Japanese authorities' insistence on setting terms long before an issuer comes to market only serves to misprice the loans.

The most recent Japanese convertibles carried a coupon of 6 per cent and were uniformly poorly received. However, now that the yen is appreciating sharply against the dollar, these convertibles—denominated in dollars but convertible into yen-denominated shares—have benefitted from the speculation in favor of the yen. The recent 6-per-cent issue for Mitsui Real Estate, for example, trading around 98 a few weeks ago, is now quoted at 108—indicating the 6-per-cent coupon level is no longer the hinderance it was a few weeks ago.

At the same time, Canon Camera plans to float a 100-million-deutsche-mark convertible with a coupon of 5 1/4 per cent.

Also on offer in the DM sector is the public issue for Australia. The 250-million-DM loan is for 12 years and carries a coupon of 6 per cent. A companion five-year private placement of 250 million DM was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 5 1/4 per cent.

Yet to be priced is the 100-million-DM, seven-year, 7 1/4-per-cent loan for the Philippines. Brazil's Petrobras issued its 150-million-DM of seven-year, 7-per-cent notes at 99 1/4.

Eurobond Yields*
Week Ended Oct. 6

U.S. Dollars

International institutions, long term	8.06 %
Industrials, long term	8.24 %
Industrials, medium term	7.95 %
Canadian dollars, medium term	8.87 %
French franc, long term	11.20 %
Unit of Account, long term	8.12 %

* Calculated by Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Market Turnover
Week Ended Oct. 7
(millions of dollars)

	Total	Dollar	Non-dollar equivalent
Cedel	$1,148.7	$837.9	$310.8
Eurocl.	$1,844.4	$1,647.1	$197.3

Oil Exporters' Cash Reserves Up

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP-DJ).—The major oil-exporting countries have increased their official monetary reserves about five-fold since 1973 to nearly $71 billion at the end of July, according to International Monetary Fund figures.

The countries in this group include Saudi Arabia, Iran, Venezuela, Nigeria, Libya, Kuwait, Indonesia, Algeria, Iraq, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

At mid-year, IMF figures showed, the official monetary reserves of these countries were roughly one-half as big as the reserves of all the world's industrial nations, whose reserves amounted to about $144.3 billion on July 31.

Economic Scene

(Continued From Page 11.)

for assistance payments and the other benefits—testing, counseling, job placement, training relocation allowances and other services—to help the displaced workers find new jobs. In the same span, 1,009 petitions involving eta shrte shret shretashretaoinet 312,148 workers, have been denied for any one of three reasons.

The bases for denying trade-assistance aid these days are:

- There has been no actual increase in imports of the products that the U.S. workers claim cost them their jobs.
- There was no actual decline in sales and production at the U.S. companies that claimed to have been affected by imports.
- There was no significant decline in total employment in the U.S. companies.

Critics of the program claim those bases are too restrictive and therefore cover only a portion of the number of U.S. workers whose jobs have been lost one way or another through imports. They say the program is inequitable because it does not take into account large numbers of service jobs or those involving the production of component parts that are lost when imports of autos, steel, textiles and dozens of other completed products pose problems for domestic industries.

The List

In the list of industries that, through Aug. 31, had the greatest number of workers covered by this type of financial assistance, the leaders have been: transportation equipment, 58,254 employees; primary metal, 45,608, and apparel, 34,024.

The workers who have lost their jobs and are approved for trade-adjustment assistance received weekly allowances which, when added to state unemployment-insurance payments, equal 70 per cent of the average weekly wage the worker earned before employment was disrupted by import competition. The payments may run for as much as 52 weeks, but workers over 60 years of age may receive an additional 26 weeks of allowances. The maximum payment is $208 a week.

Is the program worthwhile? Like unemployment insurance, it is certainly a necessary social need for those suddenly confronted with a loss of their jobs and income. But there are inequities in it, and the procedures are slow in obtaining relief because of the heavy load of petitions and inadequate staffing in the Labor Department to handle the situation. The processing of applications and the completion of the necessary investigations in each case are time-consuming. In many cases, workers have been long idled, have been recalled or have other jobs before aid comes through.

'Band-Aid' Aspect

What the labor movement and others criticize most about the program is its "Band-Aid" aspect—covering up a problem without really getting at the root cause.

The number of complaints may decline when the Labor Department has additional staff for this operation. There are now 102 persons handling the program, and budget approval has been obtained to increase the staff to 170, but Congress has yet to act on the request for funds.

Other criticism may be silenced if the White House acts on the recommendations offered a few weeks ago by a government task force. The report urged changes to deal more adequately with the special problems of older workers and to include in the program some service workers and those who produce component parts.

But larger and more complex issues will remain—how to deal with those imports that some analysts say are unfair competition for U.S. industries, and how to strengthen the U.S. industries that are suffering from increasing foreign competition.

Belgian Jobless Rate

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Belgian unemployment in September rose to 6.5 per cent of the working population from 6.4 per cent in August and 5.6 per cent in September last year, the national employment office reported. At the end of September 260,460 people were unemployed compared with 258,571 in August and 222,985 in September 1976.

Amex Vice-Chairman

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (NYT).—Arthur Levitt jr., president of Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. has been elected vice-chairman of the American Stock Exchange.

Fiat Car Exports Up

TURIN, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Fiat car exports rose 9 per cent to 400,000 in the first eight months of 1977 compared with the same 1976 period, the company reported. European sales increased 17 per cent to 310,000 units.

American Exchange Options

Option & price	Vol. Last — Oct —	Vol. Last — Jan —	Vol. Last — Apr —	Close N.Y.
Aetna	30 6 6⅝ 6 6⅝ b b			36
Aetna	35 95 13-16 155 2¼ 37 3 36			
Aetnap	35 47 ¼ 159 1¼ 25 1 13-16			36
Aetna	40 1 1-16 274 ½ 57 11-16			36
Am Cya	25 72 1⅞ 28 2¼ a a			26⅞
Am Cya	30 a a 7 ¼ 47 ½			26⅞
AmExp	35 30 a 1⅜ 75 2⅝ a a			36¼
Am Exp	40 a a 1 ¼ 10 1¼			36¼
Am Hom	25 8 3 3 3½ a a			27⅝
Am Hom	30 a a 30 1½ 8 3¼			27⅝
Asarco	15 40 ⅜ 35 1⅜ 4 21-16			15⅝
Asarco	20 2 1-16 29 ⅜ 36 9-16			15⅝
Best F	25 41 ⅝ a 2 1⅜			25½
Burrgh	50 9 17⅜ 39 18 b b			67¼
Burrgh	60 107 7½ 39 9¼ 43 10⅛			67¼
Burrgh	70 484 7-16 2192 11-16 113 4¼			67¼
Chase	30 71 ⅜ 4 1½ 36 1⅜			30½
Chase	35 a a 16 3-16 5 ⅜			30½
C Tel	20 a a a a 5 ½			16⅝
Deere	25 45 1 2 17-16 a a			25⅜
Deere	30 a a 126 ¼ a a			25⅜
Dig Eq	35 7 11 4 11¼ b b			46⅛
Dig Eq	40 179 6⅛ 37 7 b b			46⅛
DigEq	45 394 1½ 405 3¼ 376 5			46⅛
Dig Eq	50 368 1-16 199 1⅜ 86 2¾			46⅛
Disney	30 50 8½ 4 a b b			38⅜
Disney	35 209 3½ 57 4⅛ 29 5½			38⅜
Disney	40 80 ¼ 164 19-16 39 2⅜			38⅜
Disney	45 1 1-16 b b b b			38⅜
du Pnt	118 732 2 1-16 169 5 70 7½			111½
du Pnt	120 a a 56 1 7-16 33 2¾			111½
du Pnt	130 a a 16 3-16 b b			111½
Fst Ch	15 83 3⅜ 32 3⅝ 2 4⅛			18⅛
FstCh	20 81 1-16 60 ⅝ 110 ¾			18⅛
G Tel	30 12 19-16 a a 12 15-16			31¾
G Tel	35 a a a a 1 5-16			31¾
Gillet	25 6 1⅛ 10 1½ 7 1⅜			25⅛
Gillet	30 a a 30 ⅛ 4 ¼			25⅛
Goodyr	20 15 1-16 43 ¾ 17 ⅛			18⅜
Goodyr	25 a 1-16 a a 2 ⅛			18⅜
Greyhd	15 a a 27 3-16 23 ⅛			13½
Gulf O	25 a a a a 2 3¼			28¼
Gulf O	30 a a 38 ¼ 18 7-16			28¼
Harcul	15 b b b b 1 2⅝			17¼
Harcul	20 a a 15 ¼ 4 ½			17¼
H F C	20 39 ½ 15 7-16 11 ¾			19⅜
H F C	25 4 1-16 a a a a			19⅜
Lilly	35 81 ½ 110 1½ 85 2 3-16			34⅜
Lilly	40 a a 25 5-16 147 ⅜			34⅜
Merril	15 331 11-16 51 2¼ 29 2½			16⅝
Merril	20 38 1-16 95 5-16 92 11-16			16⅝
MesaPt	15 7 9¼ 15 10 b b			44⅛
MesaPt p	35 a a 23 ¼ b b			44⅛
MesaPt	40 265 4⅜ 434 6½ 276 7¼			44⅛
MesaPt p	40 118 ⅛ 95 1 1-16 8 1⅜			44⅛

Option & price	Vol. Last — Oct —	Vol. Last — Jan —	Vol. Last — Apr —	Close N.Y.
MesaPt	45 439 ¾ 478 215-16 103 4⅛			44¼
MesaPt p	45 340 1⅜ 160 3 13 3¾			44¼
Motrla	35 2 9 7 9¼ a a			44
Motrla	40 26 3¾ 2 5¾ a a			44
Motrla	45 224 ⅜ 59 2 5 215-16			44
Motrla	50 a a 37 9-16 b b			44
Pfizer	25 34 1⅛ 1 2⅛ a a			25⅜
Pfizer	30 a a 4 ¼ a a			25⅜
Phelps	25 a a 14 9-16 10 13-16			27⅛
Ph Mor	50 2 12⅜ 35 13⅜ 2 14⅛			63⅜
Ph Mor	60 62 3¾ 20 4⅜ 18 5⅜			63⅜
Pitney	15 a a a 282 13-16			17⅛
Pitney	20 20 1-16 15 ⅛ 13 ½			17⅛
Proc G	80 63 3½ 107 4⅜ 1 5½			83¾
ProcG	90 a a 26 ½ 2 1¼			83¾
Rite A	15 29 3¾ 12 3¾ 13 3⅝			18⅜
RiteA	20 a a 28 ½ 46 15-16			18⅜
St Cal	40 56 1⅜ 26 115-16 a a			41¼
St Cal	45 a a 26 ⅜ 5 ¾			41¼
TR W	35 2 5-16 7 11-16 5 19-16			34⅜
T R W	40 a a 3 3-16 a a			34⅜
Tandy	25 31 4⅛ 10 5½ 2 6			29
Tandy	30 64 5-16 139 15-16 22 2⅜			29
Tandy	35 a a 108 7-16 b b			29
Texaco	25 19 3½ a a 1 3⅜			28⅛
Texaco	30 6 1-16 228 ⅜ 44 9-16			28⅛
Texaco	35 a a a a 1 ⅛			28⅛
U Carb	45 32 ¼ 238 1¼ 59 2 5-16			43½
UCarb	50 24 1-16 26 ¼ 45 11-16			43½
U Carb	60 a a 55 1-16 b b			43½
U S St	25 b b 329 5⅛ 10 5⅝			30¼
US St	30 498 ½ 501 1 11-16 234 27-16			30¼
U S St	35 a a a 182 ⅜ 112 ⅛			30¼
U S St	50 3 1-16 11 1-16 b b			30¼
Wm Lm	25 16 ½ 10 1⅜ 6 2			25⅛
Wm Lm	30 a a a 33 ⅛ 20 5-16			25⅛
Westng	15 112 2½ 85 2⅜ 10 3¼			17⅜
Westng	p 15 b b 107 ¼ 50 ½			17⅜
Westng	20 101 1-16 235 ⅛ 156 ¼			17⅜
Westng	20 33 2 9-16 65 2⅜ 20 2⅜			17⅜
Westng	25 a a 35 1⅛ 54 3-16			17⅜

Option & price	Vol. Last — Nov —	Vol. Last — Feb —	Vol. Last — May —	Close
A M F	15 164 2¾ 3 3⅛ 8 3½			17⅜
A M F	20 62 1-16 10 ¼ 5 ½			17⅜
AM F	25 3 1-16 b b b			17⅜
A S A	p 15 10 1-16 a a 10 5-16			21¼
A S A	20 242 115-16 146 215-16 33 3¾			21¼
A S A	p 20 115 5-16 98 ¼ 16 1¼			21¼
A S A	25 234 ¼ 222 ⅛ b b			21¼
Avnet	15 7 2⅜ 31 3 1 3			17⅛
Avnet	p 20 125 ⅛ 32 3⅜ 26 11-16			17⅛
Bally	20 864 ⅜ 739 1 429 1½			17¾
Bally	25 44 1-16 477 ¼ 229 7-16			17¾

Option & price	Vol. Last — Nov —	Vol. Last — Feb —	Vol. Last — May —	Close
Caterp	50 10 4¼ 70 5 a a			54⅝
Caterp	55 82 13-16 58 1⅛ 13 2 7-16			54⅝
Caterp	60 24 1-16 2 ⅜ b b			54⅝
Con Ed	20 30 4¼ 85 ¼ 4 2			24
Con Ed	25 190 3-16 251 9-16 177 ⅛			24
Dr Pep	10 85 5⅛ a a a a			15
Dr Pep	15 1373 13-16 1227 17-16 135 111-16			15
El Pas	15 a a a a 3211-16			17
El Pas	20 417 1-16 11 ⅛ 10 5-16			17
Fleetw	10 23 9-16 32 1 33 1 5-16			10⅛
Fleetw	15 a a a a 10 5-16			10⅛
Grace	25 12 213-16 5 2⅜ 5 3			22¾
Grace	30 9 1-16 6 ⅜ 5 11-16			22¾
Gyrdn	25 a a 110 1-16 b b			13⅛
La Pac	10 a a a a 10 3⅜			13⅛
La Pac	15 31 ⅛ 48 9-16 b b			13⅛
La Pac	15 17 1-16 33 7-16 30 11-16			13⅛
MGIC	15 49 ⅜ 46 1 18 ⅜			15⅛
N Dist	20 a a a a 7 3⅜			22⅛
NDist	25 a a 33 9-16 13 15-16			22⅛
N Semi	15 a a 10 ⅝ b b			20⅝
N Semi	20 163 15-16 255 ⅜ 20 1⅛			20⅝
N Semi	25 a a 5 ⅜ 34 1¼			20⅝
Nort S	20 31 ⅝ 14 1¾ 2 1¾			20⅝
Penney	35 41 1¼ 85 2 3429-16			35¼
Penney	40 59 1-16 42 7-16 27 13-16			35¼
PhilPt	27½ 75 3⅜ a a b b			30¾
PhilPt	30 27 1¼ 17 2 172 12-16			30¾
PhilPt	35 a a a 7 7-16 a a			30¾
Ras OG	15 56 1⅜ 33 2 1-16 5 29-16			15⅜
Res OG	p 15 78 ⅝ 18 ⅜ 6 11-16			15⅜
ResOG	20 283 ⅛ 125 ½ 124 13-16			15⅜
Res OG	p 20 10 4¼ a a 2 4⅛			15⅜
Res OG	25 a a 3 ¼ b b			15⅜
Searle	10 29 1 13-16 14 21-16 32 2 5-16			11¾
Searle	15 14 1-16 137 ¼ 86 ⅜			11¾
SimPat	10 35 1 182 1⅜ 28 1⅜			10⅛
SimPat	15 25 1-16 47 3-16 53 ⅜			10⅛
Sterlg	15 77 ¼ 98 ½ 51 15-16			14⅝
Tenneco	30 78 2⅜ 15 2½ 15 3⅝			32¼
Tenneco	35 a a 30 ⅛ 7 ⅝			32¼
Tiger	10 17 1¼ 34 1 9-16 12 1¾			11⅛
Tiger	15 a a 32 ¼ 13 ⅜			11⅛
Zenith	15 105 ¼ 77 13-16 20 1 5-16			14
Zenith	20 10 1-16 21 1½ a a			14
Zenith	25 a a 28 1-16 a a			14

Option & price	Vol. Last — Dec —	Vol. Last — Mar —	Vol. Last — Jun —	Close
Coastal	20 203 2 168 2⅜ 85 3½			21⅛
Coastal	25 398 ⅜ 37 15-16 64 17-16			21⅛

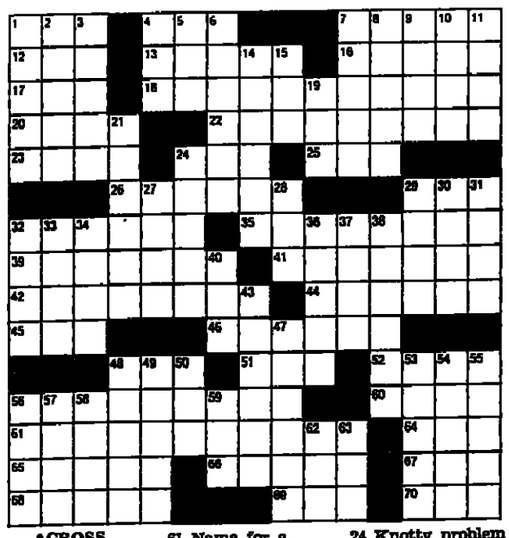
Total volume 29,147 Open interest 197,149
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.
Sales in 100s. Last is premium (purchase price).

Chicago Options Table

Option & price	Vol. Last — Oct —	Vol. Last — Jan —	Vol. Last — Apr —	Close N.Y.
I B M p 240	1 1-16 411 2 122	3⅜		257¼
I B M 260	2405 2 1162 7½ 421	11		257¼
I B M p 260	1418 3⅜ 593 8½ 167	11¾		257¼
I B M 280	121 1-16 582 14⅜ 138	28⅛		257¼
I B M p 280	153 2¾ 45 24 2	25¾		257¼
In Har 30	84 1-16 26 ⅜ 24	1⅜		28¾
In Har 35	a a 15 ⅛ 4	⅜		28¾
InMin 40	39 ⅛ 26 ¼ 47	1¼		38¾
In Min 45	a a 1 ⅛ a a			38¾
InPap 40	b b 38 2½ 20	4⅛		41¼
InPap 45	90 1-16 32 ¾ 35	1¼		41¼
In Pap 50	a a 101 ⅛ 21	⅛		41¼
In Pap 60	1 1-16 a a b	b		41¼
I T T 30	19 1⅜ 89 2¾ 59	2⅜		31¾
I T T 35	5 1-16 35 ⅜ 28	11-16		31¾
JohnJ 60	4 12¾ 14 13 1	13 ¾		72¾
John J 70	50 2¾ 34 4⅜ 2	6¼		72¾
JohnJ 80	a a 15 ⅜ a a			72¾
K mart 25	44 5 133 ⅝ a a			30
K mart 30	256 ½ 256 1⅜ 51	29-16		30
K mart 35	a a 26 ⅛ b b			30
K mart 40	7 1-16 b b b	b		30
Kenn C 20	b b a a 15	4⅛		23¼
KennC 25	41 ⅛ 48 ⅜ 29	1½		23¼
Kerr C 30	10 1-16 41 3-16 103	½		23¼
Kerr M 50	b b 2 4⅜ a	a		53½
Kerr M 60	30 1-16 36 ⅜ 51	11-16		53½
Kerr M 70	a a a 4 ⅜			53½
Loews 25	7 8⅜ a a a	b		53¾
Loews 30	49 3⅜ 22 4 5	4¾		53½
Loews 35	204 ⅛ 70 1 12	1¾		53½
McDon 40	14 9¼ 18 9¼ b	b		49½
Mc Don 45	209 4⅜ 32 5⅜ 56	6⅜		49½
Mc Don 50	128 7-16 194 2¼ 8	3¼		49½
Merck 50	13 8⅜ 63 9 20	9⅜		58⅜
Merck 60	90 5-16 64 ⅛ 11	2⅜		58⅜
Merril 15	36 1⅜ 34 2¼ 64	2½		16⅝
Merril 20	a a 10 5-16 89	⅛		16⅝
MMM 45	3 5½ a a a	6¾		50⅜
MMM 50	80 ⅜ 76 2½ 85	3½		50⅜
MMM 60	a a 30 3-16 b	b		50⅜
Monsan 60	41 ¼ 52 1⅜ 5	3		57¼
Monsan 70	a a 12 ⅛ 5	½		57¼
N C R 35	16 11⅜ 27 11⅜ b	b		46¼
N C R 40	139 6¼ 4 7 2	7¾		46¼
NC R 45	428 1⅜ 264 3½ 33	4⅜		46¼
Nw Air 20	a a 44 3¼ a	a		22⅜
NwAir 25	10 1-16 117 ½ 14	15-16		22⅜
Penzz 25	b b 20 3¾ 12	3¾		28
Penzz 30	a a 56 ¾ 45	1⅛		28
Penzz 35	8 1-16 12 ⅛ 7	¼		28
Pepsi 23¾	29 2½ 10 3½ b	b		25⅜
Pepsi 25	70 1 57 1¾ 14	2¾		25⅜
Pepsi 26⅜	19 3-16 125 15-16 b	b		25⅜
Polar 30	812 ⅜ 561 1⅜ 132	29-16		29⅛
Polar 35	81 1-16 112 5-16 100	⅜		29⅛
R C A 25	34 3 21 5¼ 36	4⅛		28
R C A 30	126 1-16 48 11-16 62	1⅛		28
Sears 25	128 4⅜ a a 44	5		29½
Sears 30	196 ¼ 265 1¼ 119	2		29½
Sears 35	6 1-16 a a 302	½		29½
Sperry 30	b b 18 3¼ 27	4¼		32⅜
Sperry 35	71 ⅛ 47 ¾ 37	1¾		32⅜
Sperry 40	a a 47 ¼ 2	7-16		32⅜
Syntex 15	60 3 157 3¼ a	a		17⅝
Syntex 20	907 1-16 70 ⅝ 152	1⅛		17⅝
Syntex 25	7 1-16 b b b	b		17⅝
Tandy 25	44 4¼ a a a	a		29
Tandy 30	71 ⅜ 53 2 15	3		29
Tandy 35	a a 31 ½ b	b		29
Tandy 40	a a 15 ⅛ b	b		29
Teldyn 45	b b 21 8½ 3	9⅜		51¾
Teldyn 50	548 27-16 130 5 35	6⅝		51¾
Teldyn 53¾	178 ¾ b b b	b		51¾
Teldyn 55	426 5-16 3662 11-16 b	b		51¾
Teldyn 58¼	25 1-16 b b b	b		51¾
Teldyn 60	a a 370 1 5-16 70	2½		51¾
Teldyn 70	a a 3 3-16 110	¾		51¾
Tesoro 10	39 1 39 1⅛ 117	2 1-16		11
Tesoro 15	18 1-16 79 ¼ 79	⅜		11
Tex In 80	67 2⅜ 23 5⅜ 1	7½		81⅞
Texin 90	a a 23 1⅛ 22	215-16		81⅞
Texin 100	37 1-16 b b b	b		81⅞
Upjohn 30	41 4½ 10 4⅜ a	a		34⅛
Upjohn 35	58 5-16 25 1 3-16	35 1 13-16		34⅛
Weyerh 30	65 ⅛ 16 1⅛ 30	1¾		29¼
Weyerh 35	27 1-16 4 5-16 20	⅜		29¼
Weyerh 40	a a 49 1-16 b	b		29¼
Weyerh 45	a a 10 1-16 b	b		29¼
Xerox 45	76 8⅜ 8 8¾ 32	9½		53¼
Xerox 60	2 1-16 90 9-16 38	1⅜		53¼

Option & price	Vol. Last — Nov —	Vol. Last — Feb —	Vol. Last — May —	Close
A E P 25⅜	19 ⅛ 9 5-16 b	b		24½
A E P 25	b b b b	⅜		24½
Am Hos 25	10 7-16 16 13-16	1113-16		24
A M P 25	a a 2 a	a		28⅜
A M P 30	10 5-16 4 15-16	a		28⅜
Bally 20	1158 ¾ 986 1 566	1 9-16		17¾
Bally 25	449 1-16 1348 3-16 615	½		17¾
Bally 30	6 1-16 b b b	b		17¾
Baxter 35	19 1¾ 37 2½ 1	3		35½
Baxter 40	19 3-16 b b b	b		35½
Bik Dk 15	106 ¾ 34 19-16	41115-16		15½
Bik Dk 20	121 5⅜ b b b	b		15½
Boeing o 20	121 5⅜ b b b	b		25¾
Boeing o 22½	201 3½ b b b	b		25¾
Boeing o 25	645 1½ 322 3¾ 276	2 13-16		25¾
Boeingo 30	315 ⅛ 182 ¾ 340	1⅛		25¾
Bois C 25	528 1⅜ 9 2½ a	a		26¼
Bois C 30	81 1-16 66 7-16 5	¾		26¼
C B S 50	1 ¼ 39 ⅛ a	a		51
CBS 60	11 1-16 a a a	51		
Coke 35	11 4⅜ 2 5 a	a		39⅝
Coke 40	23 15-16 78 2 21	2½		39⅝
Coke 45	a a 11 5-16 14	⅜		39⅝
Colgat 25	26 5-16 27 ¾ 72	1 3-16		34¼
Cnsw Ed 30	21 1⅛ a a 1	1⅜		30⅞
C Data 20	712 2⅜ 248 3⅛ 162	3½		22
C Data 25	908 3-16 878 11-16	270	1¼	22
Gn Dyn 50	10 4⅛ 1 5¼ 2	6¾		53⅜
GnDyn 60	127 ¼ 20 15-16 6	1⅜		53⅜
Gen Fd 30	61 2⅜ 3 3¼ a	a		32¾
Gen Fd 35	23 1-16 13 ⅝ 13	13-16		32¾
Hewlet 70	71 6⅛ a a 11	9½		75⅝
Hewlet 80	138 ⅜ 25 2½ 8	4½		75⅝
Hewlet 90	2 1-16 58 ½ 32	1½		75⅝
Hilnns 10	5 3⅜ 5 4 10	4¼		13⅜
Hilnns 15	325 ⅛ 130 ⅝ 26	⅜		13⅜
Honwll 45	219 1 9-16 170 2 9-16	18		44⅜
Honwll p 45	171 1 5-16 178 2¼ 70	2⅜		44⅜
Honwll 50	123 3-16 46 13-16 87	1¼		44⅜
Honwll p 50	26 5⅛ 14 5⅜ 46	5½		44⅜
Honwll 60	53 1-16 3 3-16 a	a		44⅜
Honwll p 60	a a a a 11	15		44⅜
In Flv 20	35 2 48 2½ 9	3½		21¾
In Flv	25 22 ¼ 2 ⅜	⅝		21¾
JMarnv 30	73 1½ 41 2⅛ 33	2⅜		30¼
J Marnv 35	479 ⅛ 116 9-16 16	15-16		30¼
J Marnv 40	a a a 1 ⅛ b	b		30¼
MGIC 15	a a a 3 1⅜ a	a		15⅜
MGIC 20	3 1-16 a a a	a		15⅜
Mobil 60	68 3⅜ 29 4 5	4⅜		63⅜
Mobil 65	218 ⅜ 32 1¼ 39	1713-16		63⅜
Mobil 70	27 1-16 3 ⅜ a	a		63⅜
N Semi 15	84 5⅜ 8 5⅜ b	b		20⅜
N Semi 20	301 15-16 149 25-16	111	3	20⅜
N Semi 25	478 ⅛ 142 9-16	123	1 3-16	20⅜
Occi 20	81 5½ 13 5⅜ 10	6¼		25⅜
Occi 25	194 11-16 140 1 15-16	43	2¾	25⅜
Occi 30	102 1-16 201 9-16	52	15-16	25⅜
Raythn 25	2 5⅜ 2 5⅜ a	a		30⅜
Raythn 30	55 1¼ 24 2¼ a	a		30⅜
Raythn 35	a a 11 7-16 b	b		30⅜
Rynlds 60	3 3 a a a	a		62¾
Rynlds 70	a a a a 2	⅜		62¾
Slumb 60	22 8⅜ 3 9½ 2	10¾	16 8¾	⅜
Slumb 70	83 1½ 19 3½ a	a		65⅜
Skylin 10	a a a a 1	4		13½
Skylin 15	70 ⅛ 37 ⅜ 93	⅜		13½
Southn 15	10 3 5 2¾ a	a		17⅜
Southn 20	a a a a 75	⅛		17⅜
Sf Ind 50	6 ½ 14 1 3-16 6	1⅜		48⅛
Stind 55	3 1-16 2 ¼ b	b		48⅛
TxGtf 20	1 ⅜ 14 1¼ 23	1¾		20⅛
Tx Gtf 25	20 1-16 13 3-16 10	7-16		20⅛
U A L 15	12 1⅛ 1 5⅛ a	a		19¾
U A L 20	163 11-16 163 1¼ 113	2¼		19¾
U A L 25	8 1-16 109 5-16 b	b		19¾
U Tech 25	42 ⅜ 19 1¾ 99	2¼		35⅛
U Tech 40	5 ⅛ 34 ⅜ 64	13-16		35⅛
J Walt 25	11 4½ 18 4¾ a	a		29¼
JWalt 30	94 ⅜ 108 1¼ 59	2		29¼
J Walt 35	3 1-16 a a b	b		29¼
Wllms 20	46 9-16 30 1 3-16	29 1 11-16		19⅞
Wllms 25	2 1-16 48 ⅛ 3	⅜		19⅞

Total volume 70,949 Open interest 2,054,879
a—Not traded. b—No option offered. p—Put.



ACROSS

1 Current unit, for short
4 Asian land, G.I. style
7 Jones and ten others
12 Sal, in song
13 Strikers' nemeses
16 "Louise" or "Norma"
17 —— pro nobis
18 Architect Wren
20 Foch or Simone
22 Like some careers
23 Chews the rag
24 —— mater
25 Prefix with chance and adventure
26 Smithies
29 Leading unit
32 Grands
35 Queen called "the Catholic"
39 Fall time
41 Shakespeare's "—— Night"
42 Huxley's "Brave——"
44 Soviet seaport
45 Highway warning
46 Hollow; recessed
48 Demolition supply
51 Richard——
52 Buy—— in a poke
56 Waxed
60 Flank
61 Name for a certain second Monday in 34 states
64 Writer Anais
65 Clean the board
66 River to the Rhone
67 Excessively
68 With 2 Down, city in Brazil
69 Morning deposit
70 "I —— Camera"

DOWN

1 Ecstasy's literary partner
2 See 68 Across
3 Convention adoption
4 Defense planners in Wash.
5 German exclamation
6 "Peanuts" girl
7 American cardinal
8 "Happy Hooligan" cartoonist
9 Glassware oven
10 "Liberty——," ballad by Thomas Paine
11 Gemstone
14 Ganges-valley native
15 Compass point
19 Gasoline additive: Abbr.
21 "Its fleece was white——"
24 Knotty problem
27 King of the road
28 Beak-nosed plane
29 Certain wave bands: Abbr.
30 Hts.
31 Okinawa's capital
32 Soprano born in Cannes
33 Reykjavik's land: Abbr.
34 "... sharp as ——edged sword"
36 Started the day
37 "The Venerable——," early historian
38 Singers Obraztsova and Cernei
40 Literary monogram
43 Coercion
47 Gestured yes
48 Keep the faith
49 Greek valley
50 Indexing aid
53 Spot; mark: Sp.
54 Language style
55 Famed birthplace, circa 1446
56 Assures victory
57 Charles or Helmer
58 Tribe of a sort
59 —— generis
62 "—— You Lonesome Tonight?"
63 Evergreen

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	20	68	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	15	59	Variable
ANKARA	23	73	Clear
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy
BEIRUT	21	70	Clear
BELGRADE	23	73	Clear
BERLIN	13	55	Variable
BRUSSELS	13	55	Overcast
BUCHAREST	22	72	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	14	57	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	25	77	Clear
COPENHAGEN	14	57	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Clear
DUBLIN	13	55	Overcast
EDINBURGH	11	52	Overcast
FLORENCE	19	66	Rain
FRANKFURT	16	61	Overcast
GENEVA	16	61	Overcast
HELSINKI	6	43	Clear
ISTANBUL	22	72	Clear
AS PALMAS	23	73	Clear
LISBON	29	84	Cloudy
LONDON	16	61	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	18	64	Clear
MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
MIAMI	27	81	Clear
MILAN	19	66	Overcast
MONTREAL	10	50	Rain
MOSCOW	2	36	Cloudy
MUNICH	18	64	Cloudy
NEW YORK	17	63	Rain
NICE	21	70	Cloudy
OSLO	8	46	Cloudy
PARIS	17	63	Cloudy
PRAGUE	20	68	Clear
ROME	18	64	Variable
SOFIA	21	70	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	Rain
TEHRAN	27	81	Clear
TEL AVIV	27	81	Clear
TUNIS	24	75	Clear
VIENNA	22	72	Clear
WARSAW	20	68	Clear
WASHINGTON	19	66	Rain
ZURICH	15	59	Cloudy

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP) —The following quotations, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the prices at which these securities could have been sold (Net asset value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

Closing Prices Oct. 7, 1977

	Bid	Ask
Eaton&Howard:		
Balan	7.92	8.54
Foure	7.87	NL
Grwth	8.89	9.38
Incom	6.08	6.56
Speci	6.41	6.91
Stock	8.71	9.39
EDIE Sp	17.48	NL
EdsonG	8.93	NL
Egret F	10.47	11.38
Elfun Tr	14.34	
Fairfld	9.13	9.92
Federated Funds:		
Am Ldr	7.82	7.94
Empir	18.72	
Four E	17.75	
Optn	13.49	14.74
TFre	13.42	NL
Fidelity Group:		
Bond	8.78	NL
Capit	8.16	8.92
Contfd	9.90	NL
Daily I	1.00	NL
Dstny	7.96	
Eq Inc	15.41	NL
Magel	23.16	
Mun Bd	10.65	NL
Fidel	15.54	16.98
Purin	10.38	11.26
Salem	4.86	5.25
Thrift	10.37	NL
Trend	20.84	22.80
Financial Prog:		
Dyna	4.82	NL
Indust	4.08	NL
Incom	7.29	NL
Fst Investors:		
Disco	5.15	5.63
Grwth	6.66	7.28
Incom	8.72	9.53
Stock	8.34	9.11
FstMtg A	8.06	NL
FMutID	10.00	NL
44 Wall	17.49	NL
Fnd Gth	3.77	4.12
Founders Group:		
Grwth	4.48	4.81
Incom	12.88	13.28
Mutual	8.15	8.91
Speci	9.42	10.30
Franklin Group:		
Brown	3.30	3.56
DNTC	6.80	7.30
Grwth	5.18	5.56
Utils	4.88	5.26
Incom	1.82	1.96
US Gov	9.43	10.38
Capit	2.93	3.16
Equit	3.39	3965
Fundpk	8.34	8.47
Fund Inc Grp:		
Comm	8.45	9.22
Impac	7.97	8.71
Ind Tr	10.47	11.44
Pilot	8.34	9.11
GESS S	25.13	
Gen Sec	9.07	NL
Grth Ind	17.62	NL
Hamilton:		
F HDA	4.91	4.39
Grwth	6.83	7.46
Incom	7.42	NL
Hart Gth	12.36	NL
Hart Lev	8.34	NL
Heritge	1.51	
HighYld	11.88	
Holdg Tr	1.00	NL
Hor Man	14.20	15.35
ISI Group:		
Grwth	4.69	5.13
Incom	3.64	3.98
Trst sh	10.85	11.86
TRST UN		14.8
Trst un	2.92	
Industry	2.92	
Int Invst	9.55	10.44
Inv Guid	8.59	NL
Inv Indic	1.36	NL
Inv Bos	9.35	10.08
Inv Counsel:		
Capm	8.65	9.30
Capit S	6.88	6.54
Investors Group:		
IDS Bd	5.83	6.84
IDS Grt	5.57	
IDS ntl	4.78	5.28
Mutf	8.89	9.67
Prog	3.12	3.39
TaE	5.08	5.54
Stock	17.93	19.49
Select	9.47	10.19
Var Py	6.22	6.86
Inv Resh	5.23	5.72
Istel	19.49	20.09
Ivy	6.05	NL
JP Grth	9.77	10.62
Janus F	17.87	NL
John Hancock:		
Balan	8.79	9.53
Bond	19.48	21.17
Grwth	5.31	5.79
Johnstn	19.12	NL
Kemper Funds:		
Incm	10.82	11.51
Grow	7.05	7.70
MonM	14.77	NL
MunB	10.88	11.42
Optn	13.44	14.69
Summ	10.65	11.64
Tech	7.09	7.75
TotR	9.89	10.81
Keystone Funds:		
Apollo	3.85	4.20
Cus B1	17.91	18.78
Cus B2	19.47	21.28
Cus B4	8.40	9.18
Cus K1	7.55	8.25
Cus K2	5.02	5.49
Cus S1	16.92	18.49
Cus S3	7.42	8.11
Cus S4	3.84	4.20
Polar	3.22	3.51
Lexington Grp:		
Cp Ldr	12.92	14.21
Le Gr	9.30	10.16
Le In	10.42	11.39
Le R	14.43	15.77
Life Ins	8.07	8.82
Lincoln Natl:		
Sel Am	6.96	NL
Sel Spl	12.52	NL
Loomis Sayles:		
Capit	10.45	NL
Mut	12.78	NL
Lord Abbett:		
AFFILTD		9%%
Affiltd	7.56	8.16
Bnd db	11.28	12.44
Incom	3.50	3.78
Lutheran Bro:		
Fund	10.20	11.15
Incom	9.27	10.13
Muni	10.49	11.46
US Gov	9.73	10.63
Massachusett Co:		
Freed	7.95	8.69
Indep	7.38	8.07
Mass	10.48	11.37
Mass Financl:		
MIT	9.59	10.34
MIG	8.36	9.04
MID	14.42	15.55
MFD	12.26	13.22
MCD	13.67	14.74
MFB	15.63	16.85
MMB	9.79	10.28
Mathers	13.54	NL
Merrill Lynch:		
Basic	9.52	9.92
Capit	12.68	13.21
RdAst	1.00	NL
Mid AM	5.17	5.65
Mon Mkt	1.00	NL
MONY F	8.83	9.65
MSB Fd	13.43	NL
Mut Ben	8.92	9.75
MIF 6fd	8.03	8.68
MFF Gth	3.82	4.13
Mutualof Omaha:		
Amer	11.64	12.19
Grwth	3.92	4.26
Incom	9.42	10.24
TFFre	15.37	16.71
Mutf Shrs	29.85	NL
NEA Mut	7.94	NL
Nat Secur Ser:		
Balan	9.25	9.97
Bond	4.58	4.94
Divid	4.02	4.33
Grwth	5.40	5.82
Pf Stk	7.26	7.96
Incom	5.47	5.90
Stock	7.85	8.46
NELife Fund:		
Equit	16.31	17.73
Grwth	8.93	9.71
Incom	14.20	15.43
Side	13.28	14.43
Neuberger Berm:		
Guard	27.48	NL
Partnr	9.55	NL
Neuw Fd	8.23	NL
New Wld	10.62	NL
NewtGt	11.76	NL
Newt Inc	9.88	NL
NichFd	16.38	NL
Nomura	9.83	10.57
Noreast	14.95	NL
Nuveen	9.74	10.20
Omega	10.15	10.27
One Wm	13.77	NL
Oppenheimer Fd:		
Oppen	5.73	6.26
IncBos	8.49	9.30
MonB	1.00	NL
TFre	10.64	NL
AIM	9.15	10.00
Time	8.00	8.74
OTC Sec	13.22	14.37
Param M	8.80	9.56
Penn Sq	7.53	NL
Penn Mu	4.05	NL
Phila	7.22	7.89
Phoe Cap	7.74	8.46
Phoen Fd	9.62	10.51
Pilgrim Grp:		
Pil Fs	12.45	13.11
Plg Fd	9.14	9.62
Mag C	3.27	3.47
Mag In	9.45	9.95
Pine St	10.42	NL
Pioneer Fund:		
Fund	13.66	14.93
II	16.58	18.12
Plan Inv	11.35	12.34
Pilgrth	10.52	11.50
Pilgrnd	8.38	9.16
Price Funds:		
Grwth	10.21	NL
Incom	9.93	NL
N Era	10.78	NL
N Horiz	7.65	NL
TFre	10.39	NL
Pro Fund	6.00	NL
Prov Gth	7.65	8.36
Pru SIP	9.15	10.00
Putnam Funds:		
Conv	11.39	12.45
Equit	10.68	11.82
Georg	12.89	14.09
Grwth	10.41	11.38
Incom	8.13	8.89
Invest	7.42	8.11
Optn	13.66	14.93
TEI	24.52	25.74
Vista	10.12	11.06
Voyag	11.12	12.15
Rainbw	2.02	NL
Reserve	1.00	NL
Revere	5.39	NL
Selec Eqt	8.68	9.49
Selec Gth	9.39	10.26
SfPCap	7.67	8.38
SfPGwt	7.47	8.16
Scudder Stevens:		
Com St	9.41	NL
Incom	14.78	NL
Intl Fd	12.99	NL
Man R	10.00	NL
WMMB	10.00	NL
Stock	24.34	NL
Security Funds:		
Bond	10.31	10.69
Equity	4.08	4.37
Invest	7.53	8.23
Ultra	10.20	11.15
Sentinel Group:		
Abe	3.45	3.77
Balan	7.88	8.61
Com S	11.92	13.03
Grwth	8.08	8.78
Trust	9.98	10.85
Sentry F	12.47	13.55
Shareholders Gp:		
Cmstk	6.30	6.89
Entrp	5.02	5.49
Fiel Fd	5.55	
Harbr	8.49	9.28
Legal	6.34	6.93
Pace	11.35	12.40
Sheraton Funds:		
Appre	16.32	17.84
Incom	18.88	20.63
Invest	9.74	10.64
SierraG	8.61	NL
Sherm D	20.45	NL
Sigma Funds:		
Capit	8.77	9.58
Invst	10.13	11.07
Trust	8.80	9.62
Vent	12.46	13.62
SB Eqty	9.58	10.08
SB I&Gr	12.66	13.33
SoGen In	11.14	11.66
Sw Invs	7.87	8.51
Swiss Gt	4.78	5.08
Sover In	11.46	12.52
Spectra F	4.76	NL
State BondGr:		
Com F	4.05	4.43
Div Fd	4.86	5.31
Prog F	3.83	4.19
StFrm Gt	6.82	NL
SFrm Ba	9.38	NL
State St	41.12	41.48
Steadman Funds:		
Am Ind	2.32	NL
Asso F	1.09	NL
Invest	1.37	NL
Ocean	6.36	NL
Stein Roe Fds:		
Balan	16.89	NL
Cap O	8.88	NL
Stock	11.59	NL
Survey F	8.32	9.31
Temp Gr	12.73	13.91
Temp Inv	1.00	NL
Trns Cap	7.10	7.72
Trns Inv	9.34	10.15
Trav Eq	10.06	10.99
TwnC Gt	4.59	NL
TwnC Inc	6.59	NL
USAA Gr	7.69	NL
USAA Inc	11.73	NL
US Gov	9.73	9.88
Union Svc Grp:		
Broad	11.14	12.01
Nat Inv	6.20	6.68
U Cap	11.41	12.30
Union	12.64	13.63
United Funds:		
Accm	6.13	6.70
Bond	7.44	8.13
Con Gr	8.57	9.37
Con Inc	9.38	10.16
Incom	9.91	10.83
Muni	10.26	10.69
Scien	5.54	6.05
Vang	5.39	5.89
Unit Svcs	2.06	NL
Value Line Fd:		
Val Li	7.13	7.31
Incom	5.18	5.31
LevGt	11.05	11.33
SplSit	4.47	4.58
Vance Sanders:		
Incom	13.51	14.77
Invest	7.07	7.73
Comm	5.83	6.37
Speci	8.55	9.34
Vanguard Group:		
Explr	20.25	NL
Fild	13.15	NL
Ivest	7.78	NL
Morg	11.92	NL
Trust	9.01	NL
Wellsl	12.10	NL
Wellin	9.36	NL
West B	9.88	NL
Windr	10.36	NL
Wallst G	6.07	6.63
Wein Eq	12.52	NL
Weslf Grt	6.86	7.46
Wisc Inc	5.09	5.57

PEANUTS



B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

PAT BRADY

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SIFIN

LYGUL

TOBLET

PREEMT

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: A "○-○○○○-○○" (Answers tomorrow)

Saturday's Jumbles: MEALY UTTER GUILTY SHOULD
Answer: The tea user could be puritanical— "AUSTERE"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"SAVE YOUR COOKIES 'TIL TOMORROW, MARGARET... RIGHT. NOW IT'S TIME FOR RAVVY OLEYS!"

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

SINGLE

By Harriet Frank jr. Houghton Mifflin. 346 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Jane Beirn

THE California woman has been coming under the literary microscope in a succession of recent novels, from "Loose Change" to "Slow Days, Fast Company" to "Single"—the latest novel to join the burgeoning genre. Such emphasis suggests the California woman has become as apt a prototype of the times as the Barnard College girl who strides through the pages of Jong or Rolphe. Perhaps, too, it is a response from California writers tired of being stereotyped by the unenlightened.

To say this is a book about four single women living in an apartment complex on the sea conjures up images of Bikini-clad girls moonlighting as waitresses at beachside restaurants. Not so. Harriet Frank jr. has selected to profile four professional women (doctor, poetess, black schoolteacher and secretary), each of whom has already passed through the stage of rampant and indiscreet independence. These are women who have matured and defined their own style of independence, having weathered such crises as turning 30 and choosing to survive as a single woman.

Nonetheless, for the purpose of contrast and emphasis, Miss Frank develops these women more through their relationships with men than with each other. In fact, it's through Miss Frank's knack for dialogue, for which she has won acclaim for the screenwriting of "Hud" and "The Long Hot Summer," that she conveys the wit and inresources of these stalwart males. Authentic dialogue punctuates such dramatic moments the spurning of a lover of years, or the rejection of a me-take-you-away-to-a-desert-land plea, or the I-can-take-ca of-myself response of the hu poetess to her publisher's tractive book contract.

When dialogue ebbs, and are privy to the working of mind, you don't find the trepi tion and fear of a Berkeley e in the '60s, or a Jewish prin entering upon her first aff In "Single," the action of book reflects the confid designs of the mind.

Yet there are moments of s ness and compassion that fullness and dimension to women. There are some wond ful moments spent with a parents both in person and memory. Older family memb are used as confidants; perh it could be argued, because bands are lacking.

Each woman's story is told alternating chapters of love g ed and lost, hopes raised dashed. There is something real about their situation, e cially in contrast to the pla surroundings. Their paths in sect over a load of laundry, a bottle of Scotch—never by of the three swimming pools sauna baths or artificial st tures designed to promote tionships through activity.

Most important, Miss Fr has succeeded in developing day's female personality a beyond her sisters who have ten ad nauseam about wom first bouts with freedom adulthood. She has written entertaining novel about wo who are not fighting for ide and sexual fulfillment, but are surviving as mature and ductive people.

Jane Beirn has worked on editorial staff of The New Yo

(c) Los Angeles Times

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

		C	R	E	E		W	E	I	R	D			
	G	R	I	L	L	E		E	X	H	O	R	T	
C	A	U	L	I	F	L	O	W	E	R	E	A	R	S
E	L	L	E	S		E	V	E	R			C	A	L
E	L	L	S		E	V	E	R	T		H	U	L	A
S	U	E		S	P	A	R	E		S	A	L	E	M
	P	R	O	M	O	T	E		A	U	R	A	E	
			T	A	X	E	X	E	M	P	T			
	S	C	A	R	Y		P	L	A	T	E	R	S	
A	P	O	R	T		P	O	L	I	S		A	C	E
D	O	R	Y		R	E	S	I	N		A	G	O	N
I	O	N		H	E	E	P		O	B	O	T	E	
B	R	U	S	S	E	L	S	S	P	R	O	U	T	S
	S	T	Y	M	I	E		E	A	S	Y	T	O	
		E	L	A	N	D			R	O	S	S		

CHESS

By Robert By

NEW YORK.—The late Paul Keres promulgated a method for combating the Ruy Lopez that is still in dispute. Beginning with such close defenses as the Tchigorin or the Steinitz deferred, which are based on maintaining the black pawn at K4 as a solid bulwark, the Estonian grandmaster would pick a surprising moment to reverse his strategy.

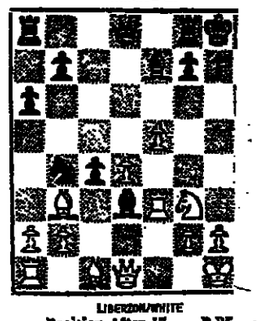
Exchanging off that normally valuable KP, he would open the position for tactical piece play. While such a method is very dangerous in that it cedes, at least temporarily, the pawn center to White, Keres capitalized on its shock value and his great skill in complications to score many a point.

Recently, International Master Stefano Tatai of Italy has been enjoying success with the Keres method as it arises from the Steinitz Defense deferred. However, when he tried it once again against the Israeli grandmaster Vladimir Liberson in the second round of the I.B.M. International Tournament in Amsterdam, he was hit by a vital improvement from which the defense may never recover.

In place of the conservative 9 . . . R-K1, Tatai followed Keres's favorite method with 9 . . . PxP; 10 PxP, N-QN5. In my game with Tatai in Torremolinos in February, I got very little with 11 BxB, NxB (more effective than the older 11 . . . QxB); 12 N-B1, P-QB4.

Liberzon, however, relied on a rare sideline with 11 B-N3, after which . . . N-Q6; 12 R-K3, NxB; 13 RxN would have granted White quick development and enduring control of the center. After 11 . . . P-B4; 12 N-B1, B-N4; 13 N-N3, Tatai's best course would have been 13 . . . P-B5; 14 B-B2, NxB; 15 QxN, P-Q4; 16 P-K5, N-K1; 17 N-B5, B-Q2, although White's possibilities for a kingside attack would slightly outweigh Black's queenside pawn majority.

TATAI/BLACK



LIBERZON/WHITE

Position After 17 . . . P-B5

In offering the gambit 1 P-Q4; 14 P-K5, N-K5; 15 PxN; 16 RxP, B-Q6; 17 R-E B5, Tatai must have missed zon's innovation 18 B-Q2! point was that 18 . . . PxI BxN, B-B7; 20 BxB, QxB; Q2 forces the gain of the ad ed QNP without allowing any counterplay.

The second point was that N-Q4; 19 RxB, PxR; 20 had to yield Liberzon a and two pawns for his rook

After 21 QxP, Tatai might tried 21 . . . P-R5; 22 B-Q N3, although 23 P-Q5 would powerfully maintained W superiority. Instead, his 2 Q-Q2; 22 Q-K4, KR-Q1 fai hold the support of his block knight after 23 N-N5!, Bx 23 . . . P-KN3; 24 P-K6! P N-KP recovering the exch 24 BxB, P-B3; 25 PxP.

On 26 B-QB4, an amusin sibility was 26 . . . P-N4; 27 QxB; 28 Q-K6ch, K-R1; 29 KxP; 30 B-R6ch, K-R1; K5ch, followed by mate.

Had Tatai played 32 . . . he would have lost the exc by 33 B-B6! While his p had long been untenable, to resign after 35 B-K5ch. 35 . . . QxB; 36 RxQ woul put him into a hopeless pawns-down ending.

RUY LOPEZ

	Liberzon White	Tatai Black		Liberzon White	Tata Blac
1	P-K4	P-K4	19	RxB	PxR
2	N-KB3	N-QB3	20	Q-KB1	P-QR4
3	B-N5	P-QR3	21	QxP	Q-Q2
4	B-R4	P-Q3	22	Q-K4	KR-Q1
5	O-O	B-Q2	23	N-N5	BxN
6	P-B3	N-B3	24	BxB	P-B3
7	R-K1	B-K2	25	PxP	P-R5
8	P-Q4	O-O	26	B-QB4	Q-KB2
9	QN-Q2	PxP	27	PxP	R-Q2
10	PxP	N-QN5	28	R-K1	R-QB1
11	B-N3	P-B4	29	B-Q3	QxP
12	N-B1	B-N4	30	Q-K6ch	K-R1
13	N-N3	P-Q4	31	P-R4	N-B2
14	P-K5	N-K5	32	Q-K4	R-KN1
15	NxN	PxN	33	B-KB4	RxP
16	RxP	B-Q6	34	QxR	QxQ
17	R-K3	P-B5	35	B-K5ch	Resigns.
18	B-Q3	N-Q4			

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odgers Capture ennant as John eats Phillies, 4-1

By David Kindred

ADELPHIA, Oct. 9 (WP). ays lucky to be with the eles Dodgers carried them victory over the Phila- Phillies last night and ional League pennant. odgers thought of trad- fielder Dusty Baker this because he'd played poor- 976, and pitcher Tommy as still an uncertainty m surgery in 1975.

Baker's two-run homer illies' ace Steve Carlton n's precise pitching gave dgers their fifth National championship in 15 sea- Los Angeles. Becoming second team in playoff to win the series after he opener at home, the did it with three straight -last night's in a rain gan two hours before the and never stopped.

Poise a Factor

gh three innings, the s led, 2-0, on Baker's home d John's poise.

on walked Ron Cey lead- the second inning. After Garvey flew to center, flew one through the ps and over the fence center.

Phillies threatened in their the second. With one out, Hebner and Garry Mad- gled. Tim McCarver struck t Ted Sizemore's unplay- hopper, fielded by John, the bases for Carlton, baseball's best-hitting r.

ling at the corners, John nly found himself at a 3- count. The 60,000-plus then did a reprise of their heroics of the day before their roar so unnerved er pitcher Burt Hooton that alked in three runs.

Sort of a Salute

n didn't crack. He threw d strike past the swinging n and trotted off the l, a fist raised in answer yowling.

air of Larry Bowa-Sise- Hebner double plays set the s down in the two in- after Baker's homer, and illies reached John for a the last of the fourth.

Luzinski led off with a ive single to right and Hebner moved him to third with a double into the right-field corner.

Once again, John escaped serious damage. Luzinski scored on Maddox's groundout, but John again struck out McCarver, loaded the bases with an I-don't-care walk to Sizemore and then left Carlton swinging pathetically at a third strike.

With the rain coming harder, the Dodgers made it 4-1 in the fifth when they used one solid hit and assorted Carlton difficulties to make a rainout seem the Phillies' best hope.

Pitcher Bunts

Baker led off with a walk. After Glen Burke fanned, Steve Yeager singled to center. The runners were left at first and second as John bunted foul on a third strike.

Only one pitch from safety, Carlton bounced a 3-and-2 curve ball, walking Lopes. Worse for the Phils, McCarver, who catches only when Carlton pitches, couldn't block the bouncing ball. It bounced off the backstop at a crazy angle and eluded the pursuing McCarver long enough to allow Baker to scsore from second.

Yeager moved to third on the wild pitch. Bill Russell put down a two-out bunt that Carlton, slipping on the muddy mound, couldn't get to. Another run for L.A.

And when the Phillies went down in order in the bottom of the fifth, the game was official. The fans, who spent part of the fifth anxiously rooting for rain, booed the umpires for letting the game go on.

Thus the Dodgers won the pennant by taking both games played here, where the Phillies had lost only 21 of 81 games during the regular season.

Friday night, the Dodgers won, 6-5, with three runs in the ninth inning. The rally began with two out. Pinch-hitter Vic Davilillo beat out a bunt, pinch-hitter Manny Motta doubled, Dave Lopes beat out an infield hit and, after a wild pickoff throw, Russell singled.

Line Scores In Playoffs

THIRD GAME

rk	000	010	001—2 4 1
City	011	012	10x—6 12 1

rd and Porter; Torrez, Lyle (6) nson. W—Leonard. L—Torrez.

geles	002	100	003—6 12 2
phia	020	000	020—5 6 2

Rhoden (2), Rau (7), Sosa Rautzhan (5), Garman (9) and Grote (9); Christenson, Brusstar (5), Reed (5), Garber (7) and W—Rautzhan. L—Garber.

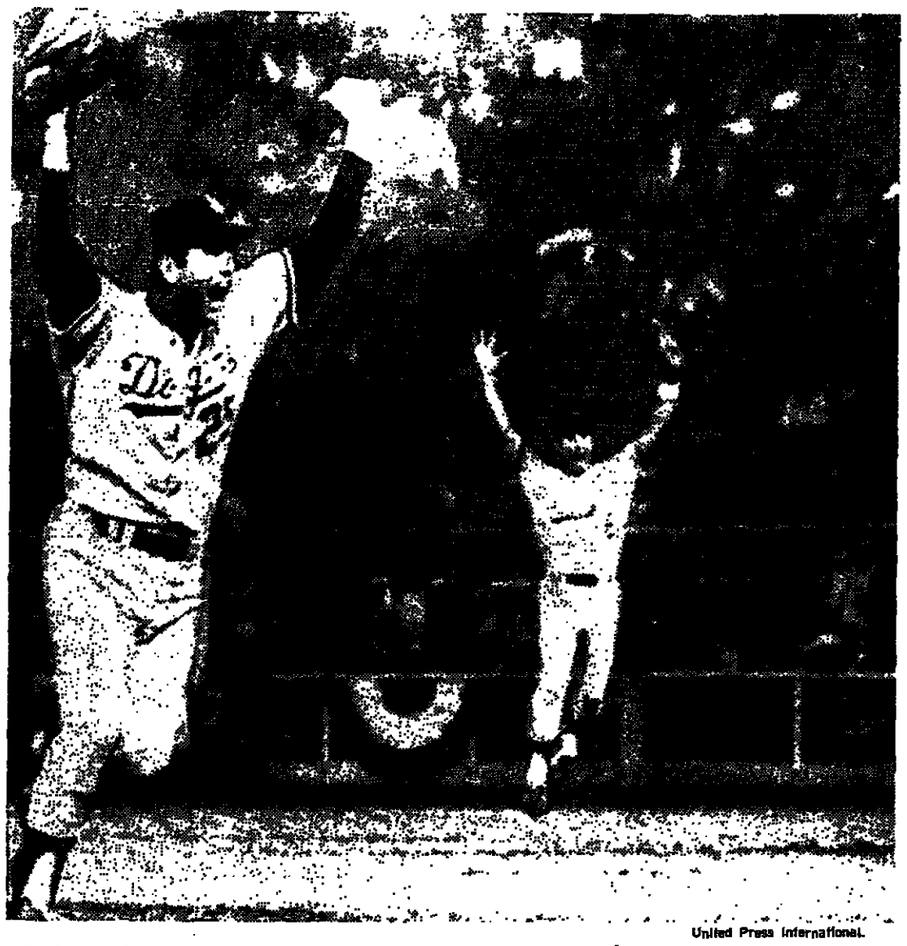
FOURTH GAME

geles	020	020	000—4 5 0
phia	000	100	000—1 7 0

and Yeager; Carlton, Reed (5), r (7), Garbes (9) and McCarver. on. L—Carlton. HR—Baker.

York	121	100	001—6 13 0
s City	002	200	000—4 5 2

eroa, Tidrow (4), Lyle (4) and n; Gura, Pattin (3), Mingori (9), 9) and Porter. W—Lyle. L—Gura.



United Press International.

WHOOPING AND HOLLERING—Pitcher Tommy John (left) and first baseman Steve Garvey celebrate the last out in the final National League playoff, won by Dodgers.

Yankees Win, 6-4, to Tie Playoffs

From Wire Dispatches

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 9.—With Sparky Lyle starring on the pitcher's mound, the New York Yankees staggered to a 6-4 victory over the Kansas City Royals yesterday and forced a fifth and final playoff game between the teams for the second straight year. Kansas City won Friday night, 6-2.

Ron Guidry, who won for the Yankees on Thursday, and Paul Splittorff, the first-game winner, are due to pitch tonight and help decide whether the fifth game will turn out like last year's, which the Yankees won. Guidry has not pitched on two days' rest this season. In fact, he pitched with three days' rest only once.

Lyle, the Yankees' top relief pitcher for the last six seasons, entered yesterday's game in the fourth inning with New York leading, 5-4, and held onto that lead.

Only Two Hits

He pitched the final 5 1/3 innings and allowed just two hits—Fred Patek's single in the sixth and George Brett's infield single in the seventh. No one walked and neither of those runners reached second. Brett, in fact, was removed on a double play.

Marty Pattin nearly matched Lyle's effort after relieving Larry Gura in the third inning, but the two runs he allowed were the decisive ones.

After the fourth, the game remained 5-4 until the Yankees pushed across a run in the ninth. Mickey Rivers led off with his fourth hit, a single. After Steve Mingori relieved Pattin, Rivers went to second on a wild pitch and to third on Graig Nettles's fly to right. Then manager Whitey Herzog brought in Doug Bird and Thurman Munson sent home Rivers with a fly to center.

Quick Offense

Rivers, who rapped three hits in the playoff opener, then went hitless in his next nine times at bat, led off the game by swatting Gura's first pitch to the wall in right-center field for a double.

Nettles, 1-for-11 in the playoffs, then beat out a bouncer to short for a single that put Rivers at third, and he scurried home a minute later as Munson forced Nettles at second.

Settling down, Gura retired the next two batters, ending the first inning, and set down the first two in starting the second. However, Willie Randolph then singled to left and Bucky Dent drove him home with a double to the wall in left. Rivers followed with a single to center that brought in Dent for a 3-0 lead.

Munson started the third inning by lining a double to left. Reggie Jackson, 1-for-12 in the playoffs by this time, then walked and Pattin relieved Gura.

Lou Piniella greeted him with a single to right that brought in Munson and gave the Yankees a 4-0 lead.

Ed Figueroa, pitching for the first time since he strained a muscle in his left side Sept. 29, experienced an easy first two innings, and he should have breezed through the third without any difficulty. But Jackson didn't allow him that luxury.

Jackson let Patek's fly ball to deep right fall behind him for a triple. Frank White followed with another fly to right—Reggie caught this one—and Patek scored the Royals' first run.

Figueroa got Tom Poquette on a grounder, but Hal McRae hit his second straight single and Brett knocked him in with a triple along the right field line. Brett's hit just eluded Chambliss, who had come off first base a few feet, and then momentarily baffled Jackson, who failed in his first attempt to pick up the rolling ball.

Al Cowens walked, but Figueroa struck out John Mayberry, ending the rally at two runs.

In the third game of the best-of-five playoffs, the star Friday night was McRae, who lashed two doubles and scored two runs as Kansas City defeated the Yankees, 6-2.

Chased in the Sixth

Mike Torrez, who has been bothered the last couple of weeks by a stiff right shoulder, was the Yankee starter and the Royals pecked away at him for single runs in three of the first five innings, then knocked him out in the sixth.

Otis, angered by a line-up switch that benched him, delivered a clutch two-run pinch double that supplied the Royals' wrapup runs, but it was the two-base hits by McRae that dug the hole from which the Yankees never emerged.

McRae, whose 54 doubles during the regular season were the most for any American League player in 27 years, hit leadoff two-baggers in the third and fifth innings and scored both times on infield outs by Cowens.

Exceller Second In Debut in U.S.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Majestic Light, sweeping from eighth place to first on the final turn, continued on to a four-length victory in the Man-o'-War Stakes at Belmont Park here yesterday.

Exceller, making his North American debut, finished second, a nose ahead of Johnny D., who was a length in front of fourth-place Tiller.

Exceller, who finished third in the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes this year and earlier won the Grand Prix de St. Cloud in France and the Coronation Cup at Epsom, was an 8-to-5 favorite in the betting.

Capitalize on Cleveland Errors

Raiders Beat Browns, 26-10

CLEVELAND, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Mark van Eeghen ran for more than 100 yards and two touchdowns and Errol Mann kicked four field goals today as the Oakland Raiders beat the Cleveland Browns, 26-10, in National Football League action.

The Raiders won their 17th straight game, raising their record this year to 4-0, with an error-free attack taking advantage of every mistake by Cleveland, which fell to 2-2.

Interceptions by Otis Sistrunk and Charles Phillips set up two field goals. One of van Eeghen's touchdowns came after Pete Banaszak recovered Ken Ellis's fumble of the second-half kickoff on the Cleveland six.

Van Eeghen carried more than 20 times as the Raiders' ball-control attack worked to perfection. Punter Ray Guy was called on only twice.

Eagles 28, Giants 10

At East Rutherford, N.J., Ron Jaworski threw a pair of touchdown passes and Herb Lusk ran for two scores, including a 70-yard dash through a steady rain, to lead the Philadelphia Eagles to a 28-10 victory over the New York Giants.

Jaworski threw a 55-yard touchdown pass to tight end Keith Krepfle in the first quarter. Early in the second period, he connected on his sixth scoring pass of the year, a 28-yard screen pass to wide receiver Charles Smith. A 1-yard plunge by Lusk, who gained 117 yards, later in the period gave the Eagles, now 2-2, a 21-0 lead.

After New York, which dropped its third game in four starts, closed to 21-10 in the third period, Lusk ran 70 yards for a score.

The Giants got their only touchdown in the second quarter on a 80-yard pass from Joe Pisarcik to Jimmy Robinson. Pisarcik was intercepted four times.

Patriots 31, Seahawks 0

At Foxboro, Mass., Steve Grogan threw three touchdown passes in the rain to carry the New England Patriots past the winless Seattle Seahawks, 31-0. The shutout was New England's first in three years.

Grogan threw only three passes in the first half, completing them for a total of 10 yards. But two were for touchdowns, a 2-yarder to tight end Don Hasselbeck and a 1-yard toss to tight end Russ Francis to put the Patriots ahead, 14-0, at the half.

In a 17-point third quarter, Grogan threw a 24-yard touchdown pass to Darryl Stingley, Don Calhoun scored on an 18-yard run and John Smith added a 37-yard field goal.

Sam Cunningham led the Patriots' 152-yard ground attack in the first half, gaining 81 yards on 17 carries. The New England defense kept Seattle at bay, picking off four Steve Myer passes in the first 30 minutes.

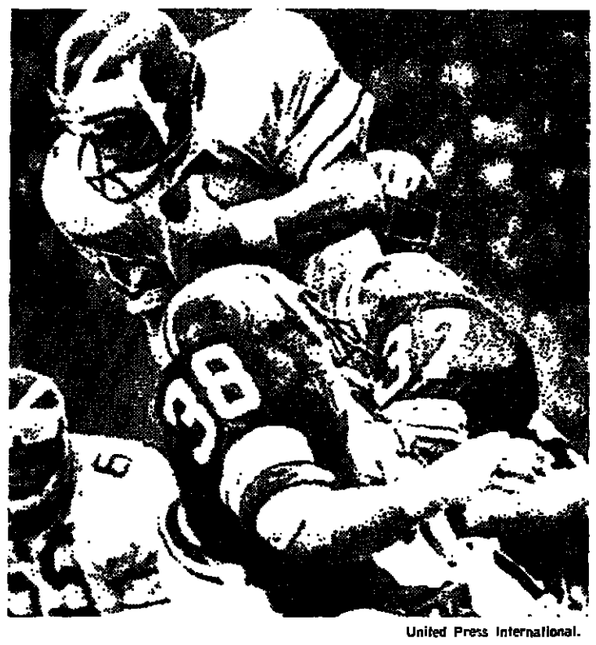
Jets 24, Bills 19

At Orchard Park, N.Y., Clark Gaines ran 14 yards for a touchdown two plays after a Buffalo fumble to give the New York Jets a 24-19 victory over Buffalo, the Bills' fourth straight loss.

Jets quarterback Richard Todd ran for a touchdown and passed for another as he completed 10 passes for 194 yards. O.J. Simpson ran 23 times for 122 yards—his first 100-yard game this season and 40th of his career—in the Bills' losing effort.

With the score tied at 17-17 late in the game, Bills quarterback Joe Ferguson fumbled on his own 17 and Richard Neal recovered for New York. Two plays later Gaines ran in off left tackle to put New York ahead.

The Bills got off to a quick 7-0 lead but Todd sneaked in for a touchdown in the second quarter and tossed a 5-yard pass to Jerome Barkum in the third quarter to give the Jets their edge.



United Press International.

STRAIGHT AHEAD—Quarterback Rick Leach of Michigan picks up yardage through the Michigan State defense.

Alabama Defeats USC, 21-20; Texas Stops Oklahoma, 13-6

NEW YORK, Oct. 9 (AP).—The major unbeaten college football teams dwindled down yesterday after upsets claimed top-ranked Southern Cal, Oklahoma, Brigham Young and California.

Only five major undefeated teams were left after Alabama stunned Southern Cal 21-20; Texas beat Oklahoma, 13-6; Oregon State beat Brigham Young, 24-19, and Washington State beat California 17-10.

The Southern Cal Trojans made a belated bid to pull out their game with a fourth-quarter rally during which they scored 14 points in 10 minutes. But they fell short when their two-point conversion failed after their second touchdown.

Comeback Passes

An Alabama halfback, Tony Nathan, ran for two fourth-quarter touchdowns to give Alabama a 21-6 lead before the USC comeback behind quarterback Rob Hertel. He hit Calvin Sweeney with a 10-yard touchdown pass with 6:46 remaining, then passed to Mosi Tatupu for the two-point conversion that made it 21-14.

Then, starting at his own 21-yard line, Hertel marched the Trojans to the Alabama 1-yard line, where fullback Lynn Cain swept end for the score with 39 seconds left to play. But the USC two-point conversion failed as Barry Krauss intercepted Hertel's pass.

Texas's third-string quarterback, Randy McEachern, came off the bench to pass Oklahoma dizzy and Earl Campbell supplied the running muscle as the Longhorns prevailed in a battle of unbeaten teams.

Stopped Short

A goal-line stand in the final four minutes sealed Texas's first victory over Oklahoma since 1970. Tackle Brad Shearer and defensive back Johnnie Johnson tackled Oklahoma's quarterback, Thomas Lott, for no gain on fourth-and-one at the Texas 5.

Oregon State defenders intercepted three Gifford Nielsen passes and returned two of them for touchdowns as the Beavers defeated Brigham Young. Nielsen, college football's leading passer, had not thrown an interception going into the contest. He suffered a partial tear of ligaments in his left knee and had to leave the game in the final quarter.

In other games involving ranked teams, Michigan beat Michigan State 24-14; Ohio State crushed Purdue, 46-0; Colorado beat Oklahoma State, 29-13; Nebraska beat Kansas State, 26-9; Penn State beat Utah State, 16-7; LSU beat Vanderbilt, 28-15, and Wisconsin beat Illinois, 26-0.

Also, Florida came back twice in the final quarter to gain a 17-17 tie with Pittsburgh on a last-gasp, 28-yard field goal by Berj Yepremian; Derrick Ramsey hit tight end Dave Trosper for a touchdown and plunged three yards for a second as Kentucky opened its Southeastern Conference football season with a 23-7 victory over Mississippi State, and Bill Adams booted four field goals as Texas Tech downed a stubborn Arizona team, 33-26.

College Football Scores

East

Army 34, Villanova 32.
Boston Coll. 30, Tulane 28.
Colgate 31, Holy Cross 14.
Dartmouth 3, Yale 0.
Delaware 23, Citadel 7.
Harvard 17, Cornell 7.
Maryland 24, Syracuse 10.
Mass. 41, Boston U. 18.
Navy 10, Air Force 7.
New Hampshire 54, Maine 7.
Pennsylvania 14, Brown 7.
Penn St. 16, Utah St. 7.
Princeton 28, Columbia 7.
Rutgers 42, Connecticut 18.
West Virginia 38, Temple 16.

South

Clemson 31, Virginia 0.
Duke 25, South Carolina 21.
Florida St. 34, Cincinnati 0.
Georgia 14, Mississippi 13.
Georgia Tech 24, Tennessee 8.
Louisville 33, Tulsa 0.
LSU 28, Vanderbilt 15.
Miami (Florida) 14, Kansas 7.
N. Carolina 21, Wake Forest 3
Pittsburgh 17, Florida 17.
VMI 25, Richmond 0.
Virginia Tech 17, Vm and Mary 8.

Midwest

Indiana 28, Northwestern 3.
Iowa 18, Minnesota 6.
Iowa St. 7, Missouri 0.
Miami (Ohio) 29, Marshall 19.
Michigan 24, Michigan St 14.
Nebraska 26, Kansas St. 9.
Ohio St. 46, Purdue 0.
Wisconsin 26, Illinois 0.

Southwest

Arizona St. 45, New Mexico 24.
Baylor 9, SMU 6.
TCU 35, Rice 15.
Texas 13, Oklahoma 6.

West

Alabama 21, Southern Cal 20.
Colorado 29, Oklahoma St. 13.
Oregon St. 24, Prigham Young 19.
Stanford 32, UCLA 28.
Texas Tech 33, Arizona 26.
Utah 23, Wyoming 13
Washington 54, Oregon 0.
Washington St. 17, California 10.

Scheckter Wins Canadian Race

MOSPORT, Ontario, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Jody Scheckter grabbed the lead from Mario Andretti, who dropped out with two laps left, and won the Canadian Grand Prix today.

Scheckter's Wolf was more than two miles behind when Andretti pulled his Lotus into the pits. Only James Hunt had challenged Andretti until then.

Patrick Depailler was second in his Tyro and Joachen Mass, driving a McLaren, was third.

Hunt's McLaren was eliminated in the 61st lap of the 80-lap race when he was knocked off the track by his teammate, Mass.

U.S. Soccer Team Ties With China, 1-1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (WP).—The U.S. national soccer team looked ragged at times and missed a number of scoring opportunities, but salvaged a 1-1 tie with China last week.

The Chinese, playing for the first time in the United States, entertained a crowd of 8,366 with some fancy passing and well-disciplined play. Ho Chia scored 15 minutes into the game. The United States tied the contest midway through the second half.

Marsh Bests Floyd, 5 and 3, For Match Play Golf Title

WENTWORTH, England, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—Graham Marsh captured the world match play championship here yesterday with a 5 and 3 victory over Ray Floyd.

Playing steady golf in heavy rain, Marsh, 33, crowned his most successful year as a professional by capturing the £30,000 first prize.

He succeeded a fellow Australian, David Graham, who won the championship last year but lost early last week as 16 international professionals battled in Europe's richest golf tournament.

Three Big Victories

March, one of the less fancied challengers when the week of 36-hole matches began, eliminated in earlier rounds Hubert Green, Manuel Pinero and Hale Irwin.

He played steady golf against the 35-year-old Floyd, who was escorted a round the "Burma Road" course of the Wentworth Golf Club by a police guard following telephone threats yesterday.

The winner had only eight birdies and an eagle in the 33 holes of the final, less spectacular than some of the figures earlier in the week, but truly impressive in the rain.

Floyd was never ahead, dropping back on the fourth where Marsh scored an eagle three with a 20-foot putt. Floyd went two down on the fifth when he needed three putts from 20 feet.

Severiano Ballesteros won the third-place playoff, also over 36 holes.

He beat Irwin, 3 and 2.

Vilas, Dibbs Advance

TEHRAN, Oct. 9 (UPI).—Top-seeded Guillermo Vilas beat Vojtek Fibak, 6-1, 7-6, today for a place in the finals of the Aryahmer Cup. He will face Eddie Dibbs, who beat Manuel Orantes, 6-2, 7-5.

Tranquility Comes in India to a Troubled Football Player

'Payoff Is the Here and Now,' Looney Finds

By Art Harris

MANESHPURI, India (WP).—Who ld have dreamed that Joe Don Looney ld experience more frustration getting with an elephant than he had the coaches during a rogue bashing heads in the National ball League back in the 1960s.

the discord between Looney, the halfback who bounced through five ams in just as many years—hinting never realizing his full potential—Vijay, the two-ton behemoth he for his guru, had been brewing for ths.

was the kind of conflict, however, said to engender growth, even n enigmatic athlete. A "marvelous k," they called Looney, for a determination to go his own way on and off field.

d growth—along with the rigors of itation, the monsoon season's mid- sweats and a vegetarian diet—is Looney, once 230 pounds, has shrunk than 185. It is also why the ex- Colt-Lion-Redskin-Saint, now 35, own crewcut receding, has shrugged the aura of an unfulfilling past to inner peace on this sleepy ashram, hours by bumpy roads from Bombay, of spiritual training camp run by Baba Muktananda, 69, his Cosmic h.

Early and Fast

nsider the lesson of the elephant. as 3 a.m., feeding time, one recent ing, when Vijay's gray trunk came ng out of the stillness at him. Fast. ssi, it whooshed through the air like ll saber, a vicious snoot that suggt a menace far more alarming than Daddy Lipscomb's forearm ever was.

ooooooosh. Again, the trunk cut ugh the pre-dawn darkness, rattling ey's inner calm. He forgot his ira and turned. Vijay missed, but ey later said the attack triggered a pse deep in the memory well-some e old fears, anxieties, paranoia—and bad football days came rushing ...

The time he slugged an Oklahoma University coach and the players voted to kick him off the team... The day he refused to take in a play for the Detroit Lions, twisting to the coach, "If you want a messenger boy, call Western Union..." The times he ignored his blockers, preferring to prove himself by running over tacklers rather than around them... the countless fines for refusing to tape his ankles, for skipping chalk talks he considered pointless, for breaking training curfew... The needling (he chose to read Ayn Rand and listen to his stereo over fraternizing with fellow bruisers) because he was moody; he really was different...

Grunt in Response

And the old angers welled up; the face turned red and—WHAM!—Looney slammed his fist full steam into Vijay's side, a shattering blow that made the elephant grunt. On the spot, Looney understood what it meant to run flat up against a brick wall. He asked for a transfer to work in the garden.

The guru grinned: "Say his name with love and he will be yours."

"I just couldn't quit then," says Looney, sitting cross-legged on his bed in a saffron *lungi*. "I realized that you can win anything with love. Now I get along with Vijay just fine. I learned the same lesson Rommel learned in World War II—when to attack and when to retreat. I'd always been used to not retreating; that was hard to get away from, but now I let others keep score. Baba forced me to surrender."

Swami Muktananda, affectionately called "Baba" by devotees whose ranks are peopled with doctors, lawyers, and psychotherapists from the West (along with the smattering of ex-hippies still seeking heaven on earth), is considered one of India's leading holy men.

Initiation by his touch, glance or a swat by a magic wand of peacock feathers—"*Shaktipat*," the act is called—is said to transmit a powerful, life-transforming energy.

It is a matter of bettering yourself; you are because you have been. And if things go better on this trip, as Looney and the others hope, they will be close to snatching the ultimate prize: self-realization, cosmic consciousness, enlightenment. Which is the reason they have trekked to this tiny village ringed by low mountains—reputed, down through the ages, to have been the hermitage for giant cobras and mysterious sages.

Some Good Lives

On the way, though, some have dined on rich foods and slept in down beds and loved beautiful men and women and raised fine children and banked lots of cash—but they're not satisfied. So it is time to find the truth, to seek the blue flame Swami Muktananda says flickers within, instead of racing about for it out there, if they'd just meditate upon the self. That's how Joe Don Looney has come to understand it, anyway, as he goes about tending Vijay—a task he says he doesn't mind because it's all part of "getting there."

Asked recently why he gave Looney the job of cleaning his elephant, Baba said, "Joe and Vijay are very much alike; they are like brothers. When Joe was younger and got angry, he used to elbow like this and that." (Here, say witnesses, the holy man attempted to imitate a gesture of gridiron violence.) "Vijay does the same thing. I felt they would be great friends.

"Now, Vijay cannot clean himself, so his friend helps him. And in the morning, Joe rides him and walks him three or four miles. I know the story of Joe's whole life, so I thought it would be a good thing."

How He Sees It

Looney fires up a stick of sandalwood incense. His room is sparse, simple. A ceiling fan to keep away the flies. Posters of his guru smile from the walls.

There are stacks of tapes—Carol King, Sly and The Familly Stone, Dylan. Books about war and yoga, including something called "The Lazy Man's Guide to Enlightenment."

"My father is a worldly man, but he's got a good heart," says Looney. "He just doesn't know that it's enough for me to feel good, after feeling bad all those years.

"I liked playing football when I did it, but I just lost my heart for it. That happened to a lot of other great athletes on the teams I played on, but I didn't understand ... until I lost mine.

"Doing yoga made everything better. I remember when I was a little kid and had an uncle Bill who practiced breathing exercises. They'd hear Bill breathing heavy and say, 'Bill's crazy.' But I knew he wasn't. Kids and dogs know where it's at.

"Later, when I read Alan Watts's 'Wisdom of Insecurity,' I began jumping up and down yelling 'Yeah, yeah, yeah.' I just dug that this was the way it was."

Looney's day begins before dawn; Vijay requires a lot of attention. Along with the meditation and chanting there is little time for anything else except work—and everyone works. Skilled builders work in the carpentry shop; medically trained devotees work in the dispensary.

Empty Before

"There was always an emptiness in me until I met Baba," he says. "He tells you to love yourself and see God in each other... I had everything, but I just wasn't happy.

"I like the disciplined life," he says. "I like eating regular meals. Everything here is taken care of. The place is clean. The food is on time.

"It's a matter of getting free. Sure, I liked the wind in my face. Athletes are spontaneous people. I don't know what it's like now with all the bucks and the popularity contests, but I did it because I loved to cut loose. That was all I knew. That was my payoff."

Looney plans to stay at the ashram for awhile, maybe return to the United States with Baba when he goes on tour next year. Beyond that, he has no plans.

"Plans," he says, "can only take you so far. Then the heart cuts in and interrupts the plans. I'm just beginning to learn the payoff is the here and now. It doesn't make a damn bit of difference what I do."

What does his guru say about Joe's progress? "He's an inner athlete now," says Baba. "It doesn't matter if he didn't make it in football. He made it here. He's a champion."

33. You'll get an answer right now.
(An international call means business.)
Long Distance is the next best thing to being there.

Observer

Bring Back Purity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—The chief trouble with baseball is not, as most fans seem to think, that the players are spoiled, unattractive and overpaid, nor that the owners have the instincts of pirates, although there is justice in both complaints. The more fundamental flaw lies in the way the major leagues are organized. The present organization makes little sense either technologically or geographically. In the realm of technology, baseball, like every sport, has experienced radical changes, of which the most radical has been the introduction of the artificial playing field. In many cities a game that was invented to be played in cow pastures is now played on plastic rugs.



Baker

By eliminating the happenstance created by nature's whimsical grass and earth and substituting the mathematical certainties of a pool table, as it were, artificial surface produces important changes in the nature of the sport. Games played on rugs are played differently from games played on grass, and though most players seem able to adjust without great difficulty, it is pretty clear that when playing on a rug, a good rug team will beat a good grass team more often than not.

The sensible solution here is to make teams play in their own class. In boxing, middleweights don't fight lightweights. There is no reason why in baseball rugball teams should have to mix it up with grassball teams, or vice versa. Instead of the old American and National Leagues, which have been so bloated with expansion teams that their traditional identities are now meaningless, we could have a rug league and a grass league.

Eventually and unfortunately, someone would insist that winners in both leagues play each other for a cosmic championship and this, I suppose, would raise the question whether they ought to meet on rug or grass. The answer, of course, is neither. To avoid unfairness to either team, the crucial contests should be played on a neutral surface.

A playing field composed of ping-pong balls glued tightly together in a beautiful egg-like mat, perhaps. Perhaps even a field composed of eggs glued tightly together, although the eggs should probably be hard-boiled. I don't know. I simply believe that whatever they play on, neither team ought to have the playing field on its side.

Now, the problem of reorganizing the leagues into rug teams and grass teams is that they also have to be reorganized geographically. Nothing is deadlier to a fan's interest in the game than to have his team pick up in the middle of an exciting pennant fight and disappear into the remotest reaches of the continent for two weeks.

This happens constantly now. Because of the absurd organization of the American League, Eastern teams like the Yankees, Red Sox and Orioles are forced to interrupt their fascinating quarrels, fly to California or Seattle, and play teams nobody has ever heard of in games that scarcely get started before midnight.

Aside from the fact that jet lag must hurt the quality of play, the time lag on the East Coast, coupled to the fact that the teams out there hardly seem real, lends weight to the football saleman's charge that baseball is only a yawn. West Coast fans must feel much the same way when their teams come East for games that start right after breakfast or just at teatime.

Geographical reorganization, then, requires three leagues—Eastern, Midwestern and Pacific. Each of these would be divided between rugball and grassball teams, creating a total of six new leagues—Eastern rugball and Eastern grassball, Midwestern rugball and Midwestern grassball, and so on.

With six leagues, the number of playoff games we would need before getting to the World Series would extend the season deep into winter, highlighting another problem which already exists—to wit, the need for a snow league. With teams like Minnesota, Toronto, Montreal, Chicago, Detroit, New York and Boston as potential World Series competitors, baseball may yet find itself with a fall classic called on account of blizzard.

The solution here is to form two more leagues—the Eskimo rugball and the Eskimo snowball leagues. With eight leagues, the number of preliminary playoff games that would have to precede the World Series might—allowing for postponements due to insufferable weather in the Eskimo leagues—make it impossible to get to the World Series until springtime, which would prevent the players from getting out of shape over the winter and eliminate the costly spring training camp.

This would produce the added benefit of making the baseball season even longer than the basketball season, although not, alas, so long as the tennis season.

Partridge Still Pursuing the Language Grail

By Israel Shenker

LANDSCOVE, England (NYT).—As though created by Dickens, the lanky and aged party who describes himself as Eric Partridge reclines on his venerable bed, wrapped in an old dressing gown, a nightcap perched snugly atop his sparse white hair. Every now and then he pauses to cough, as though punctuating an account he fears may be all wind unless there are bursts of percussion.

In the faded Victorian house along an obscure road here in rural Devon, his second-floor bed-sitter contains the monuments of what Partridge is pleased to call a misspent life. Here are Partridge's pioneering dictionaries on etymology, on slang, on Shakespeare's bawdy, on clichés; here, too, are the ornaments—Partridge on English "Usage and Abusage," on officialese, on the charm of words, even—"You Have a Point There"—on punctuation. At the window stands a desk bearing proofs of the newest delight—"A Dictionary of Catch Phrases," to be published this month by Stein & Day.

While others mobilize vast forces to compile their dictionaries, Partridge enlists himself alone, serving as his own army, battalion, platoon and pointsman. From his quick-driving pen come sprightly word-book entries drawn into ordered ranks. He writes all alone and he writes all unarmed save for chain of mail—a loose scrawl to scholars round the world, ceaselessly inquiring, checking, expressing pleasure in discoveries and gratitude for help.

Words may be endless, but Partridge is willing; as is said, Partridge is game. H. L. Mencken, whom Partridge commemorated for his work on the American language, saluted Partridge for *his* work on slang. Edmund Wilson, panjandrum of 20th-century letters, hailed Partridge as "the word king."

Making a Living

He is a gentle monarch who loves subjects, objects and verbs, and who pursues meaning as though it were the Holy Grail. His own view of that continuing quest is negligently prosaic, as befits a man who has accomplished enough to appreciate modesty. "I may be 83, but I've damned well got to make a living," he said. "I'm not stubborn about doing dictionaries by myself; I just couldn't work any other way. And there are many good reasons for doing a thing oneself, if possible. The book is then in one tenor and one attitude, one frame of mind. Stylistically, it runs on. In the team books you can see the seams and discrepancies."

Compiling the new work required about eight years of preliminary reading, mainly comedies and novels from 1530 to the present day. When a baffled friend confessed that he wasn't sure what a catch phrase was, Partridge's answer followed as the night the day: "Neither am I! I wouldn't try to define it. It's not a cliché, but a cliché used out of its normal sense may become a catch phrase. A famous quotation—overhackneyed, out of context—like 'Don't shoot till you see the whites of their eyes,' can become a catch phrase.

"Most of them are social, conversational gambits used as opening or parting lines, or as off-the-cuff comment, usually jocular or ironic, and absolutely self-contained. It must retain the original words—'How to make friends and influence people,' 'Where do we go from here?', 'I couldn't care less,' 'To coin a phrase'—not be subject to change of form."

Quotation marks seem constantly to insinuate themselves into his speech, as though he cannot evade awareness of how he uses language and how language bends him to its devices. His speech is an overlay of dialects, an Imperial Standard—English as spoken in England atop Australian as spoken in Australia, covering New Zealand English as spoken in his native New Zealand, with echoes of American at the borders.

Humble and Bumble

Partridge got into the habit of responsible tolerance following a dispute between his father and a visiting farmer. Father identified one insect as a *humble* bee; *bumble* bee, declared the visitor. In a large dictionary, 8-year old Eric discovered that both forms were correct.

When the family moved to Australia, in 1907, the dictionary went along, but the landscape changed: "A completely different fauna, and flora, different people, different climate, virtually a new language."

In World War I, Partridge enlisted in the Australian infantry, served at Gallipoli and on the Western Front, got trench fever and was wounded. Returning to Australia, he earned his bachelor's degree, won a scholarship to Oxford, and discovered *that* new landscape of exotic vocabulary and distinctive usage. "I became very observant not by calculation but by assimilation—of speech, of words. Not merely words as such. I can't look at words as though they were just fodder for crosswords. Words all have a history, a meaning, not mere intellectual meaning but an emotional one."

After Oxford he tried university teaching, until he found himself repeating in the second year what he had said in the first. "I thought, to hell with this, I'll be a thundering bore in five years' time."

A publisher commissioned a history and study of slang, then a dictionary of slang, a dictionary of the underworld, a dictionary of etymology. The Depression confirmed Partridge as author of anything—reviews, essays—that would contribute the odd shilling. Having written his first novel at age 12, he went back to this early love, and found the writing of fiction a perfect breeze and a total bore. Eventually he got a publisher to pay his living expenses and let him get on without fiction, without worries, with lexicography.

Museum Byways

As editions accumulated and sales mounted, Partridge pursued the Grail of the word through the musty byways of the British Museum. With age and frailty and a serious operation, he found it more and more difficult to care for his wife, and she moved into a nursing home; he also found it harder and harder to drag himself from his North London bed-sitter through winter's cold to scholarly duty. Then Ronald Pearsall, a social historian, and Mrs. Pearsall offered him sanctuary in Devon, and he came to live with them, relying on interlibrary loans for his books and on friends for redirecting their long-distance signals on the state of language. "I'm very adaptable," he said. "I know I'm old, but I refuse to grow 'old' old. The great thing is to keep on using your mind. It would bore me to death to have nothing to do."

He is now watching for more catch phrases to include in an eventual second edition, and he is simultaneously revising his "Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English," first published 40 years ago. "The new edition won't be required before late 1978, or in 1979," he said. "It can wait. I can't. ('I should live so long.')"

When he feels that words are getting the upper hand, or that his loneliness is especially oppressive, he takes comfort in what he describes as an American motto: "If things go badly, what the hell. And if they go well, what the hell anyway."

"Probably late 19th century," he adds, with the conditioned reflex of scholarship.

PEOPLE: 'Buzzard Breath' Concoction Is Chili Cookoff Winner

A man who first entered chili contests on a dare seven months ago won the 11th world championship chili cookoff Saturday with his "buzzard breath" concoction, which he claimed contained red ants and cigar ashes.

"We've got the exclusive importation rights on these Mexican ants," Tom Griffin told the crowd in Arriba Terlingua, Texas. The ants, Griffin admitted later, were chili powder. But the ashes, he said, were real.

* * *

There was no word on how the chili tasters felt after learning of Griffin's ingredients, but they couldn't have been more hardy than those who huddled in giant maple trees during the weekend in Cohocton, N.Y. Contestants sat in leafy perches, with as few supplies as possible, for the village's annual tree-sitting contest—conceived about 10 years ago by a local youngster to promote interest in the community's annual fall foliage festival. The contest has become the main attraction of the festival, which draws about 20,000 persons.

There were 27 contestants—16 male and 11 female. The male and female who spend the longest time in a tree with the fewest supplies win $100 each. But early autumn isn't the ideal time to spend a weekend in a tree in upstate New York. Two years ago it snowed, and last year the contest was stopped after a heavy rain drove all but the eventual male and female winners from the trees.

"It's very cold," noted contest official Lee Dorsey as the 27 tree sitters started climbing to their perches on Friday night. It had sleeted during the afternoon and there was more driving rain Saturday and Sunday.

* * *

Evangelist Billy Graham says that he thinks he will see Elvis Presley in heaven and he is "pretty sure" that he will die within the next 10 years.

"I never met him," Graham said of Presley. "But I believe I will see him in heaven because Elvis Presley was very deeply religious, especially in the last two or three years."

He foresees his own death in the next 10 years because of his family's history. "My father had his first stroke at my age [59]. Well, I have the same problems he had—I've got high blood pressure and these other symptoms, so I look forward to it. I mean death to me offers no fear at all—it only has anticipation." Graham said that he has no plans to retire but may give up his crusades in five or six years because "I won't have the physical strength to do them."

* * *

Jean-Michel Cousteau, a member of the world's best-known underwater family, says that the motion picture "Jaws" has given sharks a bad name. Cousteau, eldest son of marine explorer Jacques-Yves Cousteau, said the publicity that sharks usually receive is generally unfair. "They're beautiful animals and I've come to respect them," he said. "I hate to see the bad publicity."

The film "Jaws," he said, "destroyed the hard work of a generation of marine biologists. In 32 years of diving, I've been scared often, and I've learned [illegible] ficiently about sharks to re[illegible] when I'm in the water that[illegible] in their backyard and owe [illegible] respect. In gaining that res[illegible] I've lost some of my fear."

* * *

In Rum Creek, W. Va., [illegible] Maynard speaks of how her [illegible] er, a mine superintendent, [illegible] refused to take her into a [illegible] mine because women [illegible] thought to bring bad luck in[illegible] ground. Now 39, Mrs. May[illegible] still has not been in a mine. [illegible] she drives a 48-ton truck for [illegible] Pittston Coal Co. And she [illegible] elected during the weeken[illegible] president of United Mine W[illegible] ers Local 1971.

It is believed that Mrs. [illegible] nard is the first woman in[illegible] union's history to become a [illegible] president. According to the U[illegible] membership rolls, there wer[illegible] women miners in the 2[illegible] member union as of July. [illegible] there are probably more by[illegible] a union spokesman said.

Bill Stratton, the local's [illegible] chairman, said, "She's got [illegible] boys in high school to kee[illegible] You've got to give her [illegible] She could be lying down, [illegible] the state take care of her. I[illegible] respect for her." So, appa[illegible] do the other men in the [illegible] ber local, which is all ma[illegible] cept for Mrs. Maynard.

"They've accepted me, I [illegible] pose. I'm an easy person [illegible] along with," she said. "Th[illegible] a lot, but I don't let the m[illegible] ahead of me."

* * *

In Kaanapali, Hawaii, Saturday reported the th[illegible] tennis star Jimmy Connors's case containing $2,800, his [illegible] port and credit cards. Poli[illegible] that the briefcase was disc[illegible] missing Thursday night fr[illegible] hotel room.

—SAMUEL JUST



HOMEBOUND—The D[illegible] ess of Kent, who had a [illegible] carriage last week, le[illegible] hospital Sunday in Lon[illegible]

Concorde Flight Loses £22,000

LONDON, Oct. 9 (Reuters).—British Airways' most unprofitable scheduled Concorde flight returned from Bahrain yesterday with six persons on board. It had flown to Bahrain Friday without a passenger.

The return flight of the 100-seat supersonic jet cost British Airways more than £22,000 ($38,700).

British Airways launched Concorde in January of last year with a twice-weekly Bahrain service but later cut back to one flight a week. The Bahrain service will form one leg of a planned route to Melbourne early next year.

Keeping Kosher in the Modern World of Israel

By Marcus Eliason

JERUSALEM (AP).—Dov Zioni works in a dingy shop at a machine made mostly of pipes and wires. His job is to manufacture kosher steam.

Mr. Zioni is an engineer, but many of his colleagues are rabbis. Immersed in volumes of Talmud and textbooks on science, they are trying to reconcile the demands of the modern world and its technology with the laws set down thousands of years ago in the Bible.

"We are trying to keep Judaism abreast of technology without changing Judaism or impeding science," says Rabbi Levy Ayitzhak Halperin, who heads the project. "Many answers to modern-day dilemmas of science and religion are in the Torah and Halacha."

About 30 per cent of Israel's residents are Orthodox Jews. They follow rules enumerated in the Torah and the Halacha, a large body of commentary by Jewish sages in the 5th century, which is designed to explain and buttress the Torah.

But if the state were to follow the Bible to the letter, it would have to close all businesses, stop all traffic and end all financial transactions each Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath. And that would anger the 80 per cent secular population, many already dismayed by what they think is the disproportionate role played in government by the religious political parties.

Enter Rabbi Halperin's Institute for Science and Halacha, where Dov Zioni works to try to reconcile the difference. One example is kosher steam.

Under Orthodox law, milk and meat cannot be mixed. So at hotels, restaurants and hospitals, wherever steamtables are used to keep food warm, kosher laws are violated if steam from meat dishes touches something with milk in it.

Halacha rules led Mr. Zioni to the solution. One rule says kosher food cannot be contaminated by something which is not food. Another maxim says it isn't food if dogs won't eat it.

So Mr. Zioni rigged his machine to put pine oil into the water which will become steam. The pine oil steam doesn't affect the taste of the food, but Mr. Zioni found that when he condensed the steam, dogs wouldn't touch it. Presto, kosher steam.

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